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THE Court of France eaſily rejecting every offer of Great-Britain, paid attention to the people of America, with whom it now remained to adopt a line of true policy, and to fix her beſt intereſt. A nation leſs wiſe would have thought of nothing more than to extract from us ſome conceſſion of excluſive commerce, or the guarantee of ſome adjoining territory, or the ſtipulation of a ſum of money to be paid at a future day. Nor would it be without reaſon that a demand of this nature ſhould be made, if we conſider the riſk, and the expences of a war to which, on our account, ſhe would be unavoidably expoſed. But France, calculating on a larger ſcale, and for a permanent connection, wiſhed to make us friends: So that though in this caſe ſhe might not draw from us one immediate and direct advantage, yet ſhe might lay the foundation of a thouſand that would eaſily ariſe to her from the grateful ſentiments of a virtuous people. It is thus that the huſbandman plants his grain in the earth, and, in due time, reaps from it ſixty or an hundred fold.

With men in common life, a providence of futurity is that which diſtinguiſhes the wiſe from the unwiſe. That man is accounted fooliſh who, unable to reſtrain his paſſions, ſpares not the enjoyment of a momentary pleaſure, though he thereby prevents the exiſtence of a thouſand others; that, were it ſuffered to remain, would ſpring from it. The ſavages of Louiſane, ſays the Preſident Monteſquieu, "when they want fruit, cut down the tree, and collect the fruit: There is deſpotiſm for you." Nor is it only deſpotiſm, but all unjuſt treatment, and even all unequal compact between men in any ſituation whatſoever. An immediate ſeeming intereſt may be drawn from it; but it can, in no degree, be laſting.

Moſt treaties that the world has ever known, have been made for a preſent exigence. A nation preſſed in war has ſought the aſſiſtance of a neighbour, and in order to obtain it, has been fain to concede advantages which, as they were extorted from her neceſſity, and not the gift of choice, it will be her great object to endeavour to regain.

The nation ſo aſſiſting can expect nothing more than the bare fulfilment of the ſtipulation, and for a convenient time; while by acting more generouſly ſhe might have reaped advantages, not ſo immediate and direct, yet more extenſive, and at the ſame time ſhe might have laſtingly ſecured the friendſhip of the nation in whoſe behalf ſhe was induced to appear. It is a maxim in common life, which I quote as lawyers do the common law, "never to do our kindneſſes by halves." We almoſt hate the man who does us half a favour. Our neceſſity may engage us to receive it; but we deſpiſe the parſimony of the manner in which it is beſtowed.

From theſe obſervations it will be evident, that France has acted wiſely in her treaty with America. By going farther than ſhe might have gone, and ſurprizing us with more than we had any reaſon to expect, ſhe has made us friends for ever. There is, oftentimes, but a little difference between a kind act and one greatly generous, and yet the one commands affection only, and deſerves our thanks, while the other wraps the whole heart in gratitude, and calls forth the higheſt praiſe. But while we ſhew that France in her treaty with America has made a wiſe judgement of our ſituation, and purſued her beſt intereſt in connection with us; we are not to be unmindful at the ſame time that ſhe entertained "a real goodneſs," or predilection "for our cauſe." This was evident, in the firſt place, from the voluntiers of her nation, who at the commencement of the war and in the progreſs of it came to ſerve in our army. For we may be well aſſured, from what we know of the genius of the monarchy, that gentlemen of good rank and of fair hopes, would not have haſtily embarked in a cauſe which was the object of the diſapprobation of the Prince. On the contrary, the ardour which they manifeſted, the bravery which they exerted, the warmth with which they writ and ſpoke in our behalf, were a full proof that they were under no apprehenſion of the frown of the Sovereign or the nation for what they had ſaid or done, when they ſhould return home.

It was evident, in the ſecond place, from the affection of the whole nation ſpreading like the arms of a ſmooth bay, and embracing with a cordial love the people of America, that they were warm and engaged in our cauſe. A ſtranger from the continent was received amongſt them with hoſpitality and kindneſs; and to be an American was a ſufficient introduction to every good word and to every good office in their power. The Congreſs, the characters upon the continent, our preparations, our exertions, engroſſed the converſation of this amiable and ſympathizing people. Their bright wits did not heſitate to write in our behalf. Prayers were put up in every convent "for the Inſurgents" of America; a name by which we were then known in Europe. But what was equally agreeable and expreſſive of attachment, the ladies of the court ceaſed not to importune thoſe whom they apprehended to have influence in the councils of the Sovereign, to know of them when they would be pleaſed to ſend over to "help the little Americans;" and when it was replied to them, in a gay manner, that perhaps it did not conſiſt with the ſtate of the finances of the kingdom to afford aſſiſtance, it was generouſly declared by the ladies, that "they would give, each of them, their jewels and their diamond earrings, and they were perſuaded that her Majeſty would do the ſame for that purpoſe."

These are ſmall circumſtances, but they ſhew the predilection of the nation in our favour.

If we enquire the cauſe of this we ſhall find it, firſt, in the temper of the human heart, which is fond of what approaches to the marvellous, and is always intereſted in behalf of the weak contending with the ſtrong. We wiſh well to thoſe who from ſmall beginnings and almoſt againſt probability overcome difficulties, and bid fair to attain their purpoſe. It is this principle that intereſts us in the fortune of the hero of a ſtory. We feel for his diſtreſſes, we rejoice at his ſucceſs; we are agitated by the changes of his fortune, and we make his cauſe our own. This may be remote from common obſervation, but doubtleſs it is a principle ſtrong in men, and much of the kindneſs we receive from others may be owing to it. If a man is brave we wiſh to make him fortunate, and the aſcending, more than the deſcending, are the objects of our favour. Even in men of blameable ambition we admire the great efforts of the human ſoul; but when courage and reſource of thought is expended in a good cauſe, then with all the fervour of the mind we applaud it.

This argument I ſhall not draw to a great length; for, doubtleſs, the predilection of the nation was owing chiefly to a more obvious cauſe, the recollection of the injuries of Britain. France cannot but be pleaſed with an endeavour to depreſs the proud ſpirit of that haughty people. It was an abuſe of words in Doctor Ferguſon to call France "the natural enemy" of America, but with great propriety ſhe may be called the natural enemy of Britain; and Britain, on the other hand, is the natural enemy of France. The two nations have been almoſt from their earlieſt hiſtory at war, and while the balance of Europe continues to be an object with the ſeveral States, it is moſt probable, they will continue to obſerve the counſels of each other, and at different intervals to be at war. For this reaſon they may be called the natural enemies of each other, and as Britain has been willing to oppreſs the power of France, ſo France muſt rejoice to ſee her rival humbled, and her tyrant power overthrown. The reſiſtance of America gave a life and reſurrection to the joys of France, and every battle won upon the continent, and every engagement in which we have been victorious upon ſea, has been felt by her with as much pleaſure as if thoſe had been obtained by her own Generals and her own Captains.

The "real goodneſs," or predilection for us, in the breaſt of the Sovereign, originated, doubtleſs, in ſome meaſure from the ſame ſource with the predilection of the nation. But, if the opinion which Europe entertains of his character is well founded, it alſo received great ſtrength from his love to our cauſe as the cauſe of juſtice. This young Prince is acknowledged by all to be a "great and good" monarch. He has made it the object of his reign, and it is his declared ambition to reconcile differences, to remove contention and to eſtabliſh peace throughout Europe. Hence it is that he is loved and truſted by the neighbouring powers, and they chuſe him the umpire of their debates.

War had again burſt out, between the Porte and Ruſſia, and was about to heap the confines of both empires with carcaſes, and to ſwell the ſtreams of the Danube and the Neiſter with freſh blood; but the debate which related to the independency of Crim Tartary, and the free navigation of the Black Sea, was adjuſted, and peace finally concluded, in March laſt, by the ſole mediation of the young Sovereign on the throne of France. We have all heard the claims of the German Princes and of the Emperor, in the affair of the ſucceſſion to the Dutchy of Bavaria; and we all know that it has been greatly owing to the intermediation and good offices of the King of France that this affair, which was likely to involve the whole of Europe in a flame, has been ſo ſpeedily and ſo happily compromiſed. We may believe that a perſuaſion of the juſtice of our cauſe, and a "real goodneſs" for it, weighed not a little with him in his determination to aſſiſt us. It was the real intereſt of the nation to appear for us; but at the ſame time it was the generous love and affection of the Prince that gave him readily to believe it to be ſo, and as ſuch to purſue it. Cold policy is often timid; and had he not been warm in our favour, it is poſſible that doubts of his ſucceſs, and fears of the power of Britain, and diſtruſt of our perſeverance would have cruſhed the ſpringing purpoſe of his mind, and have bound him down like Prometheus to the rock, unable to aſſiſt us. For it is to be confeſſed that the power of Britain, at the concluſion of the laſt war, had become greatly formidable. Nor were her threats and her confidence inferior to her ſucceſs. Like a boxer who had been victorious ſhe doubled up her fiſts, and ſhook them at every power of Europe. At the commencement of this war her confidence was encreaſed, not diminiſhed. She verily believed that a frown of her countenance would awe France into inactivity, and lock up the poor remains of her fleets in her harbours. The powers of Europe, deceived by her boaſts, or ſenſible of her gigantic ſtrength, were almoſt ready to believe that ſhe had it in her power to do all that ſhe ſeemed to threaten to her enemies. Yet in this ſtate of things did the noble ſoul of Louis XVI burſt forth from every timid apprehenſion, and conſulting the welfare of his people, and of mankind, he eſpouſed our cauſe, and is, deſervedly, become dear to every American.

Poſterity will compare together George the third of England and the young Monarch on the throne of France, as living in the ſame age, and filling the thrones of two rival kingdoms; but how unlike in temper, how diſſimilar in fate, how unequal in the fame which the world bears of them, will be found the two characters. Never, ſince the days of Cain and Abel, were men who lived in the ſame period more diverſe from each other; the one gloomy in his nature, and born for the deſtruction of his ſpecies; the other ſteady in his love for juſtice, labouring to reſtore peace; and when unable to effect it by the gentle arts of accomodation, rouſing all the ſtrength of an antient kingdom to bend it on the proud adverſary. It is admirable to conſider what the great virtues of one man may be able to effect: Lewis, like the ſun who kindles up the ſleeping ſparks of fire diffuſed through the ſyſtem, ſeems to have re-animated, in the early years of his reign, all the love of honour, courage, gallantry and heroiſm that has long adorned the annals of the nation. A Prince of this magnanimity and goodneſs is ſufficient to irradiate the ſyſtem of an hundred kingdoms. When we conſider what George is and what Louis is, we cannot ſay that nature has been niggardly to this generation; for though the one has not "a ſingle virtue to redeem his ſoul from vice,"* the other is ennobled by a thouſand great and good qualities, and ſhines diſtinguiſhed for his virtue in the roll of Princes.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* ——*Monſtrum nulla virtute redemptum a vitiis.* Juv.

To the Author of a very excellent Publication in the Pennſylvania Gazette of Wedneſday laſt, ſigned AMERICANUS.

SIR,

YOUR late publication is highly intereſting in its object, and well executed in its detail---it could not but meet with the admiration and eſteem of every *virtuous citizen* and *ſoldier*---a wide field of political diſcuſſion, the moſt intereſting that ever engaged a patriot's pen, is now opened to your view; and the whig-world, from the public ſpirit and concluſive reaſonings which are in this piece diſplayed, ſtands in anxious expectancy, that you will *boldly* beat every part of this ſpacious landſcape, the *open* as well as the *covert*. The State-ulcer of our grand confederated Body-politic, that gangrenous ulcer from which every evil of *Pandora*'s box, that can affect our *currency*, our *navy* or our *army*, doth originate, lies much deeper than is currently furmiſed---it demands therefore not only the *long* probe of patriotic inveſtigation, but perhaps the very amputating knife, with which a long-patient and long-abuſed Empire is apt to lop off excreſcences. Be it your's to commence with an ample dilatation of the winding *Sinus*, and the fetid contents will be exhibited to public view---*Lenients* have long been applied; but in vain---it is time to eſſay the effects of the *actual cautery*.

Immediate dangers, tho' ſmall, influence the mind with greater force than diſtant, tho' terrible calamities. Terrible calamities, when equally near, muſt equally affect us in a ratio proportionate to their danger---action and re-action are as natural, as to cauſe and effect, in the political and moral, as in the phyſical world. The Empire is actually oppreſſed and ſurcharged with a load of evils, ſourcing no matter whether in the *indolence* or *corruption* of men at the helm, which, in the nature and elaſticity of the human mind, muſt eventually reverberate and recoil back on their original authors. The *depreciation of our currency* is the principal of thoſe accumulated evils, under whoſe preſſure, no longer tolerable, we actually groan. It is the fountain-head of our diſtreſſes; and from it flow the two grand rivulets of diſtreſs which, at this day, overwhelm our bleeding but unnoticed, our virtuous but unrewarded *army* and *navy*---*Ingratitude*, *nakedneſs* and *hunger* will perforate, even walls of Adamant; and when exaggerated with *deſpair*, they muſt finally bear down every mound, tho' of *virtue* herſelf---our preſent fickle, unſteady and penurious diſplay of *Congreſſional* government is truly lamentable. From the ruinous and inceſſant concuſſions and percuſſions of party collitions in Congreſs, like a wandering ſtar, it ſeems to have been hurled out of the political vortex of former Congreſſes, to which it is no more a center---thus deplorably circumſtanced, every thing within muſt continue weak and unſteady---our money muſt continue in its rapid career of depreciation, till it is no more negotiable; our army and navy muſt dwindle, or adopt that coercive alternative dictated by the *firſt* natural law, with which hiſtory is replete in precedents; and the whole fabrick of our newly-roſe Empire muſt convulſe to its very foundations, until the natural conſtitution is reſtored, and Congreſs revert back to its original principles: for (as in mechanics) all bodies continue to waver, till their center of gravity becomes fixed, ſupported and ſtabil.

Every true whig muſt, from principle, *venerate a Congreſs*; but *the Congreſs* may meet (when merited) with the diſapprobation of the moſt public ſpirited whig in America---every loyal whig ſhould always hold out, and at heart feel the moſt profound reſpect for the inſtitution, even in the very moment the principles of the inſtitution ſuffer abuſe from that body, either *collectively* or *individually*---But to aſſert that Congreſs is paramount to the *juſt* cenſure of its *conſtituents*, would be to aſſert the inſtitution of Congreſs *unconſtitutional*---it would exclude the idea of their being the ſervants of thoſe States, and of courſe of the people which compoſe them---it would dub them with a ſupremacy of power, conſtitutionally arbitrary and uncontroulable, or with an infallibility inadmiſſable amongſt men---In a word, it would declare the glorious reſiſtance of theſe confederate States to the uſurped authorities of Parliament, Rebellion, and overſet the very corner-ſtone of our memorable revolution.

The Congreſs of 1775 will have honorable and perennial record on the pages of hiſtory and of fame!--their deliberations and public meaſures were highly popular, not only with the *citizen* and the *ſoldier*, but with every free ſpirit in the world---they were beloved by their army in particular, becauſe *wiſe*, *magnanimous* and *generous*; nor would they, if actually exiſting, behold theſe brave men naked, ſtarving and in utter deſpair of being provided for, after their fortunes are ſunk in the ſervice, their healths impaired and their bodies ſcored over with wounds---under ſuch unnoticed diſtreſs, the virtue of the *Law* and of the *preſcriptive* branch of the *Medical Staff* is unexampled at this day,

even among *thoſe* from whom the example ſhould originate: but a *Randolph* is no more, and moſt of his virtuous compeers are out of Senate---To the great misfortune of human nature, we ſeldom deſcry the true merit that bleſſes us, till after it is fled; and then, like ideots we judge of it only, not from its intrinſic worth, but from the dire contraſt of our paſt bliſs and preſent miſery.

In mentioning the unexampled virtue of the *Line* and *preſcriptive* branch of the *Medical Staff* of the army, under the preſſure of their preſent diſtreſſes, a virtue which hitherto diſſuaded them from reſigning, I have, for reaſons very obvious, ſaid nothing of the miſeries incident to the other branches of the Staff; miſeries created only by the ill-judged arrangements which Congreſs hath made in their ſyſtems of military police---theſe have commiſſions on every *cent.* they diſburſe, or (as money-holders) advantages adequate to commiſſions---the former poſſeſs *nothing* but their pay, and this pay is *actually* tantamount to *nothing*. The *Line* of the army as well as the *preſcriptive* branch of its *Medical Staff* are, in moſt European nations, on the life-eſtabliſhment of half pay----the reaſon is founded on the deepeſt policy----In caſe of a future war, officers in every other department of military duty may, in a moment, be drawn, ſufficiently ſkilled and capacitated for their reſpective poſts, out of the common maſs of the citizens----the education and experience which fits a man for ordinary life, will render him ſufficiently expert for the functions either of *Quarter-maſter*, *Commiſſary*, *Purveyor* or *Waggon-maſter*: But the *Line-officer*, *Phyſician* and *Surgeon* require a long and laborious experience and tuition, to fit them out for a ſcientific diſcharge of their duties; nor, like the reſt, can they become good Officers or Doctors in a day---Hence, ſimilar to a retaining-fee, have they ever been pre-engaged, by half-pay, to an obligation for future ſervices, if wanted; and if not wanted, their half-pay is conſidered as ſome atonement for their paſt *unrewarded* ſervices and ſacrifices, ſervices and ſacrifices which *meer daily pay* (the only perquiſite they enjoy) cannot atone for.

It may, however, be adduced (from a reſolve of the 18th inſt.) that Congreſs is grown more attentive to the diſtreſſes and more bountiful to the wants of the army. It has made a generous monthly allowance of ſubſiſtence-money to *all the officers of the Line*, and to the *regimental Surgeons and Mates* of the military Staff---This, I moſt gladly acknowledge, is doing ſomething to redreſs the juſt clamours and groans of this long-deſerving but long-neglected body. It is a pity, that even this *ſtill-imperfect* bounty hath not met with an earlier diſplay---it would have prevented the reſignation, perhaps, of many an excellent officer and regimental ſurgeon: But the intereſts of a *Dean* and *Lee*, when put in competition with thoſe of a *pining* army, were too important not to claim a *prior* notice and diſcuſſion, and too conſequential even not to engroſs the attention of *our Rulers* from adopting ſome effectual plan towards the appreciation of our ſinking currency---After profeſſing the moſt cordial reſpect for Congreſs that man can exhibit, I muſt in this place beg leave to aſk them, if they meant to inſult, and thereby provoke the reſignation of that meritorious and reſpectable body of *preſcriptive* Gentlemen, in the *Medical Staff*, called the *Senior Phyſicians and Surgeons*, with their *diſtreſſed* Subaltern Officers, the *Juniors* and the *Mates* of the General Hoſpitals, when left diſregarded and unnoticed in the Reſolve above alluded to? Their only emolument alſo, in the military ſervice, is their *trifling* pay---from the pureſt principles of patriotiſm, they have ſacrificed a more lucrative private practice and their health, nay and their fortunes too, to the more perilous and leſs lucrative ſervice of their country---Many of them, before this war, were Gentlemen of extenſive buſineſs and happy independence; and, from the long neglect and delays of Congreſs, have reaſon to expect no better treatment at their hands, than to be (ſo ſoon as peace ſhall arrive) thrown back on the world again, not as they left it, but with ruined fortunes, and, what is worſe, with congreſſional or national ingratitude for their dangers, loſſes and ſervices---I am well aſſured, that in the States they come from, a great number of theſe gentlemen were formerly known, by many honorable members of this preſent Congreſs, as men who, in the line of their own profeſſion, as well as in thoſe of philoſophic and political ſcience, nay and in their patriotic efforts too, reflected no diſgrace, but rather honour on their intimacy with them, as equals in every reſpect; and if we compare their deaths, in conſequence of the war, with thoſe of the army, it is undeniable, I am told, from their records, that one fourth of them have periſhed by Hoſpital contagion and diſeaſe, while the army hath loſt but one ſixteenth of its number by the ſword. But as the ſubject is rather *collateral* than *direct* to the purpoſe of my addreſs, I ſhall diſmiſs it with a remark, that notwithſtanding the *tried* patriotiſm and public ſpirit of thoſe [illegible]ed Hoſpital officers, I ſhall not be ſurprized to hear ſomething is not ſpeedily done for them by Congreſs) a general reſignation, long meditated, ſhall take place amongſt them, from *Nova Scotia* to *Florida*, by the *firſt of October* next; and it is confidently aſſerted, that the officers of another department of the Staff find themſelves, in honour to their reputations and duty to their families, compelled to adopt the ſame diſagreeable alternative, much about the ſame time, and from ſimilar cauſes.

The people have been diſſatisfied with the cloſure of the portals of Congreſs---the meaſure may, in ſome few inſtances, be eligible; but continued, in all inſtances, as at this day, when the *ſhrewdeſt* ſuſpicions are put in circulation, it muſt ſtrike the mind, in a free country, with apprehenſions the moſt alarming. An attempt ſimilar to this, even in Britain, that land of the moſt new-angled oppreſſion and ſlavery, an attempt like this, I ſay, would be dangerous even to the very exiſtence of *Parliament*. The very term means, as a *French* derivative, the *freedom of ſpeech*; and what is the uſe of a *freedom in ſpeech* without the *freedom of hearing?* If conſtituents will not be ſuffered to hear ſuch of their ſervants debates as intereſt their lives, their fortunes and their liberties, the ſervants are *maſters* and the conſtituents *vaſſals*. The ſuſpicions now in circulation are too generally known---they may be ill grounded---but were I an honeſt member of the preſent Congreſs, I would ſtrenuouſly ſolicit the houſe, (in order to ſave my own character from the *general* cenſure now affecting it) firſt, to have all members ſworn to the ſame or a ſimilar oath with the Privy-council of the Britiſh King---*Secondly*, to have the liberty of entering my proteſt againſt wrong, or ſeemingly wrong meaſures, as in the Houſe of Lords; and, *Thirdly*, to have the ſame publiſhed faithfully to *the people intereſted therein*, or to have the doors of Congreſs open. The ſpeeches of each member ought to be, or heared, or publiſhed---in this plan, the patriot would be known and honored; nor would his reputation be blended in every table-talk of an honeſt, but uninformed people, with that of the *ſuſpected*---Should this motion be carried againſt me by a *corrupt majority*, I would, *while an honeſt member*, enter my proteſt; and if unadmiſſable, publiſh my ſentiments to the whole world, for the ſafety of my reputation.

Thank God, we at this day have a *Jay*, in no reſpect inferior to the character of a *Laurens*; and the ſame Providence hath favoured us with a *Laurens*, in no *patriotic* reſpect inferior to that of an immortal *Randolph*---we have many other great and patriot characters---but the oppoſition of a *factious few* will, in the courſe of debate, ſo obſtruct the meaſures of the *virtuous many*, as to protract deciſion, and in the end, perhaps, fruſtrate the very beſt of efforts---In a word, things have come to ſuch a paſs in Congreſs, that, to prevent debate, matters are now ſuperficially canvaſſed, determined on, and ſlurred over.

The ever memorable Congreſs of 1775 did not dread to have ſuch of their debates as the citizens ought to know, communicated to and ſtructured by thoſe whoſe ſervants they really were---unanimity prevailed amongſt them: for their object was *one*---a partizanning ſpirit did not, or diſgrace their councils or obſtruct their proceedings; becauſe their places promiſed not to be either *permanent* or *durable*---they courted the *bleſſings*, but not the *curſes* of peace---In a word, they courted not peace *at all events*---Their tranſactions were both deliberate and expeditious; nor was one among them ſuſpected of overlooking and conniving at the rapid depreciation of our currency, with the view of favouring the deſigns of Britain, and of driving thoſe States to the ultimate and dire neceſſity of imploring a ſhameful compromiſe, or a ſervile ſubmiſſion---none was accuſed with having availed himſelf of his Congreſſional knowledge in the ſordid purſuit of individual wealth: nor did even a ſurmiſe circulate among the people at large, that, from among them, commercial aſſociations were formed, to the prejudice of theſe States, with ſervants of their own creation in foreign ports.

I am far from aſſerting, that we ever had a Congreſs, or even a member of Congreſs guilty of tranſactions thus vile and iniquitous; but there exiſteth not a ſingle member of this Congreſs, who does not know, that charges like theſe are actually in circulation. The truth of theſe charges is however poſſible; and tho' I really diſbelieve them myſelf, yet, from a knowledge of the great faith which the miniſtry of Britain have ever repoſed in the corruptive power of gold; from the ſpeeches in Parliament which aſſert, that this power was not left uneſſayed; from the known weakneſs of man to reſiſt the charms of this inveigling metal; and from the long inattention of our rulers to the declining currency and the army, there are many hardy zealots in our cauſe who cheriſh ſuch apprehenſions---"It is *impoſſible*, (ſay "they), that Gen. Reed, *whoſe conſequence in Congreſs was not of "the firſt order*, could be the only member of that body who "did attract the notice of a bribe---To this great and good man "a bribe was *undeniably* offered. It was, no doubt, offered to "others---Gen. Reed was the only who divulged, and therefore "the only who refuſed it---for, if offered, and that it muſt "have been offered to others beſides the General, is next to a "certainty, how came it to paſs, (ſay theſe ſcrutinizing zealots) "that they did not like him, for reputation ſake, even divulge "the proffered corruption?" Their argument ſtops not in this place---the matter, they very plauſibly aſſert, is fraught with ſuſpicion----"to neglect our currency 'til it ceaſes to be current, "to neglect the grievances of our army till agrieved to deſperation, "would be the ſureſt tho' the ſlyeſt means to further the views "of our wiley enemy---has not this been done? in the midſt of "triumph, are we not on the verge of ruin from theſe two cauſes---proceed but one ſtep farther in this neglect, and we are "bereft of Empire---our Independence, actually within our "graſp, will be done away; leaving nought thereof to our much "deluded hopes, but *the baſeleſs fabrick of a viſion.*"

GUSTAVUS VASA.

BOSTON, Auguſt 19.

Laſt Friday night Lieut. Ferſon arrived at Salem from St. John's, Newfoundland, in 20 days; he was taken in a prize of the ſchooner Swett, by a privateer out of London: Two days before he left the land, the Governor arrived from England, which he left in June laſt, and ordered advertiſements to be poſted up in ſeveral places in the town, that war was declared againſt France and Spain. The Captain that took him told him that there were new inſtructions for the armed ſhips, to make prizes of all French, Spaniſh and Americans, which he ſaw and read. And he alſo told him that as ſoon as he was cleaned, he ſhould go after the Spaniards. Eight days paſt he was brought to, by the brig Fame, Capt. Hobbs, off Le Have, which is a few leagues to the weſtward of Halifax. Laſt Wedneſday about 15 leagues S. E. from Cape Anne, he ſuppoſes he ſaw a frigate called the Blond, with a ſchooner and a pilot-boat in company.

On Saturday, the 7th of this month, the Chevalier de la LUZERNE had a public interview with the Honourable Council of this State, at their Chamber in the State-Houſe. There were preſent on this occaſion, M. de Valnais, Conſul of France, M. Marbois, Councellor to Parliament, M. de Chavagnes, a Captain in the royal navy of France, with his officers, and other French gentlemen, now reſiding in Boſton,---as alſo a large number of gentlemen of the moſt reſpectable orders in this State. Soon after the Chevalier had been ſeated, he roſe, the Council and the company preſent riſing at the ſame time, when he addreſſed the Council in the French language, of which the following is a tranſlation.

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH I have not laid open the character with which it hath pleaſed the King, my maſter, to inveſt me, yet I cannot believe myſelf bound to refuſe the opportunity you have preſented to me, of teſtifying my gratitude for the proofs I have received of your kind attention, from the moment of my arrival in this capital of the State of Maſſachuſetts.

I preſent myſelf before your Board only as a private perſon: But I am a Frenchman; and this alone is ſufficient to make me feel the higheſt admiration of all the memorable actions of the inhabitants of this country, and an unbounded reſpect for the courage, the prudence, and firmneſs, which have ever accompanied your conduct, thro' the courſe of that happy revolution which has aſſured your liberty. Such, gentlemen, are the ſentiments which I pray you to believe me penetrated with, until I ſhall be able publicly to aſſure the Repreſentatives of theſe States in Congreſs, of the affection and friendſhip of the King, my maſter, and of his earneſt deſire to concur with every meaſure that may ſtrengthen the bonds of the alliance he has already formed with you.

To this Addreſs, the Preſident of the Council made the following reply.

SIR,

THE Council of this State feel themſelves happy in the opportunity which now preſents of congratulating you on your ſafe arrival in this capital. Your character juſtly entitles you to the full confidence of this Board, and the warm affection of its members. We pledge you, Sir, our confidence and our affection.

This Council took an early part in the joy which diffuſed itſelf throughout theſe United States, upon that very intereſting event, the alliance formed with his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and it will be their conſtant care, in their particular department, to render the union as laſting as it is beneficial.

SIR,

We have a firm confidence that, under the ſmiles of Heaven upon the exertions of this people, ſtrengthened by thoſe of our illuſtrious ally, this great revolution will be productive of the happineſs of both nations, and perpetuate the liberty of America.

The Preſident of the Council then acquainted the Chevalier, that a number of principal magiſtrates of the State, the clergy, and other gentlemen of diſtinction, had done themſelves the honor to be preſent at this interview: Upon which the Chevalier and the company mutually paid their civilities, by a reſpectable bow.

After this the Chevalier, the Council and company preſent, repaired to the balcony and front windows of the Council-Chamber, to view ſome manœuvres performed in State-Street, by the light-infantry company, a detachment from the train of artillery, and from the regiment of militia in this State: The infantry fired three vollies, and the train a number of cannon—Many ſpectators were aſſembled on the occaſion, and the public ceremonies of the day were received with much ſatisfaction, and crowned with a general joy.

Tueſday laſt arrived here three veſſels from Havanna, one commanded by Capt. Sears, in 14 days from that place: By them we have a confirmation of the ſubſtance of what came by the way of Newfoundland on Saturday laſt, that war had at laſt commenced between Spain and England. A ſnow packet had arrived at the Havanna, in a ſhort paſſage from the Groyne in Spain, with diſpatches from the Court of that nation, and with a declaration of war againſt Great-Britain, or ſuch orders for hoſtilities as were equivalent to it. Accordingly all the Britiſh ſubjects in the Havanna had been taken up and confined, even ſome that had reſided there a number of years. The packet brought an account that the Spaniſh fleet had failed from Cadiz, conſiſting of 28 ſhips of the line, to join the Breſt fleet under Count D'Orvilliers. The junction of thoſe fleets will make up ſuch a formidable naval armament, as has not been ſeen operating at once for many years in Europe: So that we may ſoon hear of ſome deſcent upon the Britiſh or Iriſh coaſt; or of ſome capital naval action in the channel; or that the Britiſh fleet is ſhut up in the ports of England, and the channel, that ſource of the Britiſh commerce, entirely at the command of the combined ſquadrons of France and Spain. For by the laſt accounts the Britiſh ſhips of the line, deſtined for the defence of their own coaſts, did not exceed 30, a number not more than equal to the force of Count D'Orvilliers alone.

By the above-mentioned veſſels from the Havanna, we further learn, that the Spaniards had 7000 troops on the iſland of Cuba, and that 2000 were embarking on an expedition againſt Penſacola, and the Britiſh ſettlements in that quarter, which muſt ſoon make a powerful diverſion in favour of Georgia: One of theſe veſſels had taken a ſchooner from Penſacola, bound to Jamaica, with a Lieutenant of a Britiſh man of war on board, who is brought in here: The prize was carried to the Havanna, but on account of ſome formalities not ſold at that place.

Our laſt accounts from the Eaſtward inform, that a ſhip of the enemy was lately on that coaſt, not far from Falmouth, and had taken one or two of our ſmall veſſels in that quarter, and that one or two men who had been captured by her were put on ſhore, from whom this account came.

Laſt week arrived at Salem the ſchooner Porcupine, John Haſtier, maſter, from the iſland of Antigua bound to New-York, 16 days out, captured off Sandy-Hook by the privateer Macaroni, Capt. William Patterſon; alſo arrived the ſchooner Boon, Richerd Puller, maſter, captured by ſaid privateer 24 hours after her leaving the Hook.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 14.

The privateer brigs Saratoga and Happy Return, Capts. Monro and Wilſon, of this place, have taken a brig from New-York, bound to Newfoundland, laden with rum, ſugar and ſalt, and ſent her into a ſafe port. On the 29th ult. Capt. Munro fell in with a Letter of Marque ſhip of 22 nine-pounders, and after an engagement of 3 glaſſes, night coming on, he lay by to repair his rigging. Next morning the action was renewed with great warmth, and continued one glaſs, when the Saratoga's hull and rigging being much damaged by the ſuperior force of the enemy, Capt. Monro was obliged to ſheer off; he had 3 men killed, and ſeveral wounded.

NORWICH, Auguſt 17.

We juſt learn from Boſton, that the enemy at Penobſcot have received a reinforcement from New-York, of eight ſhips, under the command of Sir George Collier.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 18.

Saturday returned here from New-York a flag, which had been detained there ſeveral weeks. It brought 37 priſoners, among whom is Capt. Samuel Champlin, late of the ſloop American Revenue, and Captain William Leeds, late of the privateer brig Nancy, which veſſel was taken by the Greyhound frigate. It appears by the priſoners, that ſhe belonged to a fleet of ſeven ſhips, which ſailed from the Hook for Penobſcot on or about the third inſt. We learn that a ſon of the late Earl of Chatham is a Lieutenant in the Greyhound.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 18.

Yeſterday a cartel veſſel ſailed from this port, with a number of priſoners, to be exchanged for thoſe who were taken by the enemy from this town, and by them conſidered as priſoners of war.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Auguſt 23.

John Houſe's account, given by himſelf; ſaith,

"That on the 2d inſtant, (Auguſt) he was taken priſoner by Joſeph Brant, and a party of Indians and Tories, who conveyed him ſome miles into the woods, when Brant and four Indians went off, left him in charge of the others. And after an abſence of about four days, they returned, bringing Brant on horſe back, wounded in the ball of the great toe by a ſwan ſhot. That a bullet and ſeveral ſwan ſhot had paſſed through his coat and breech-clout—That he underſtood from one of the Tories, they had made an attempt upon ſome of the inhabitants of the Mohawk river, near the Little Falls, where the ſaid Houſe lived—That they had taken one priſoner, whom, being cloſely purſued, they killed, and eſcaped narrowly with the loſs of their blankets and plunder. That ſoon after they diſcovered a party of our people, which put them to flight; but Houſe being lame by being tied all night, and marching without ſhoes, which with the greater part of his clothing they took from him, they determined to kill him; but being an acquaintance of Butler's, he was permitted to return, after taking the oath of neutrality, a certificate of which Brant gave him, written in the Indian language, ſigned by himſelf—They alſo informed ſaid Houſe, that they lately came from Miniſink, where they had an action with our people, in which they took about 34 priſoners, among whom were ſome officers, and killed ſeveral—That they then proceeded to the river, where they arrived the 2d inſtant, the day they took Houſe, which was about 12 days from the action of Miniſink."

Our laſt accounts from General Clinton, were the 10th inſt. He was then on his march—his army in perfect health and high ſpirits. Lieut. Col. Pawling, with a detachment of the levies of this State, and a party of the militia, were alſo on their march acroſs the country to join him. General Sullivan with the main body of the weſtern army, commenced their march from Wyoming about the firſt of this month, and by this time have probably reached ſome of the nearer Indian ſettlements.—We have the

greateſt reaſon to hope, that our frontiers will, for the future, remain undiſturbed.

KINGSTON, *(in Jamaica,) June* 5.

Thurſday laſt arrived at Montego-Bay, the brig Julia, Capt. Leith, from Mobile, by which we have advice of the death of Col. John Stewart, Superintendant of Indian affairs for the ſouthern diſtrict of North America.

Five gentlemen are appointed as commiſſioners to execute the office lately filled by Col. Stuart, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known.

Montego-Bay, June 2. Laſt night his Majeſty's ſhip Glaſgow took fire in this harbour, and was entirely burnt---no lives loſt---no damage done to the ſhipping, though in extreme danger.

June 12. On Monday returned to Port-Royal from a cruize, his Majeſty's ſhip Eolus, Chriſtopher Atkins, Eſq; Commander, with the Ruby, and the Jamaica ſloop; they were accompanied by La Prudente, a very fine French frigate of 36 guns and 314 men, built at St. Malo ſixteen months ago, commanded by Le Viſcompte d'Eſcar, which they took the 2d inſtant in the Bay of Lecogane. Although the capture of a French ſhip is of itſelf a very pleaſing circumſtance, we feel an uncommon degree of ſatisfaction upon this occaſion; La Prudente having made great havock amongſt our letters of marque and merchantmen.

June 26. The privateer Experiment, of this port, and her prize, are taken by the Minerva and another frigate.---The fate of the Captain of this little veſſel of war is rather ſevere,---having been accuſed of deſtroying the papers of one of his prizes, we hear he was ſent in irons on board of a Spaniſh man of war.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

Extract of a letter dated Paris, May 25, 1779, *to a gentleman in Philadelphia.*

"I have juſt received certain advice from a gentleman in London, that the following is an account (to be depended on) of the whole force going to New-York with Admiral Arbuthnot.

"The ſquadron conſiſts of 4 ſhips of the line, all ſeventy-fours.

"Tranſports, with the Glaſgow regiment, 1168 men.
Edinburgh do. 1168 do.
N. B. New raiſed regiments.
German recruits, 500 do.
Total 2834 men."

Extract of a letter from the beſt authority, dated Williamsburg, Auguſt 21, 1779.

"Two days ago arrived here a ſmall veſſel from St. Euſtatia, in 14 days paſſage; the Captain's report confirms all that has been heretofore publiſhed relative to the advantages gained by the arms of France over thoſe of Great-Britain; to which he adds, that the greateſt eulogiums are given to the conduct of the Admiral Count D'Eſtaing; and that this Vice Admiral, having in vain provoked Admiral Byron to come out of St. Chriſtophers and fight him, ſteered his courſe for the iſland of Antigua, and met a Britiſh 74 gun ſhip, who had under her convoy a very large tranſport, loaded with maſts and cordage for the Britiſh fleet, which he made prizes of."

We are informed from good authority, that Capt. Silas Talbot, in the continental ſloop Argo, has, during the month of Auguſt laſt, taken and ſent into port the following prizes, viz.

On the 5th, the ſchooner Count D'Eſtaing, mounting 4 carriage guns, which was a prize to the brig King George.

7th, The brig King George, mounting 10 four pounders, beſides cohorns and ſwivels, commanded by Stanton Hazard, of Newport. Theſe two arrived ſafe in Connecticut.

24th, The ſloop Adventure Thomas Jackſon Maſter, from Tobago.

25th, The brig Elliot, from London for New-York; a large veſſel, mounting 6 ſix-pounders, full ſtowed, her cabin not excepted, with dry goods, flour, butter, cheeſe and lemons: Theſe laſt two were taken by Capt. Talbot, in company with the ſloop Revenge, from New-London.

On the ſame day viz. the 25th, A cutter from New-York, mounting 10 double fortified 4 pounders.

26th, The brig Chance, from London to New-York, chiefly loaded with proviſions.

The brig Saratoga, James Munro, an American cruiſer, aſſiſted in taking the two laſt.

Since our laſt arrived here the Brig Polly, Captain Bodkin, from London for New-York, laden with Flour, taken by Captain Taylor; and the Soop Sall, Captain Hunt, from New-York, taken by the Privateer Holker, Captain Geddes.

Sunday laſt came up to Town the Prize Snow Diana, from London for New-York, taken off Sandy-Hook by the Holker Privateer, Capt. Geddes.

The following is an Inventory of her Cargo, viz. 80 iron cannon, 2, 3, 4 and 6 pounders, with carriages and all other materials compleat; 60 ſwivels, 10 cohorns 3 pounders, 6 cannonade 12 pounders, and 7m round and bar ſhot, 155 half barrels powder, 35 boxes, 26 caſks, 10 hogſheads, 5 caſes, 11 bundles, 1 ſheet of lead, 2 bales, 55 coils of cordage and 3 puncheons of naval ſtores for Goodrich, 32 boxes, 27 cheſts, 74 caſks, 6 hogſheads, 22 caſes, 16 trunks, 24 bales, 7 bundles, 6 baſkets, 10 firkins, 2 hampers, 4 kegs and 23 packages, about 555 packages in the whole; containing tea, loaf ſugar, cheeſe, ſoldiers clothing, ſail cloth, &c. with a great variety of merchandize.

Monday arrived here the ſloop Terrible, with 118 puncheons of rum, from Jamaica. She was lately commanded by Captain Ervin, and bound to New-York; but laſt Saturday night, being about 4 or 5 leagues from our capes, four of the Sailors ſecured the Captain and Mate, took poſſeſſion of the veſſel, and brought her ſafe in. She left Jamaica the firſt of Auguſt, in company with about 160 ſail of veſſels, but ſeparated from them in the Gulf of Florida.

We learn that a large ſhip, one of the above fleet, run aſhore in the Gulf, and was entirely loſt.

By the Jamaica Mercury of the 24th July we learn, that the Lyon Man of War, of 64 guns (one of Admiral Byrons Fleet) arrived there in a ſhattered condition, having received very material hurt in her maſts, yards and rigging; that the carnage on board her was very conſiderable; that the accidental exploſion of a quantity of cartridges on the lower deck, proved the deſtruction of a great many men, that 50 had been already buried, and many ſtill remained badly hurt.

IN COMMITTEE, Auguſt 27, 1779.

Reſolved, That in future all goods that ſhall be ſtopped, in an attempt to be carried out of town, without permits, ſhall be ſold, on proof being made of the facts, to the ſatisfaction of this Committee.

Reſolved, That this and the preceding reſolve paſſed on this point be immediately publiſhed.

The former reſolution here referred to, is in the following words, viz.

Auguſt 6, 1779.

Reſolved, That for the better information of every one, and that all perſons offending herein, may be without excuſe, the public be informed, that in conformity to a reſolution of the laſt Committee, (all the determinations of which, are for the preſent continued in force) all goods attempted to be carried from this city, by land or water, without permit firſt had and obtained from the Committee of permits, will be detained until the ſenſe of the people be taken thereon; and that all perſons concerned in ſuch attempts, will be held up to the public as enemies to their country. JARED INGERSOLL, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SHALLOP *NANCY*, will carry about 200 Barrels. Enquire of EDWARD ALMOND, in Prune-ſtreet, near the Chapel. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber in Arch-ſtreet, above Fourth-ſtreet, on Tueſday next, the ſeventh inſtant,

HIS whole Stock in Trade, conſiſting of a large valuable aſſortment of all kinds of braſs furniture and trimmings of the beſt qualities for coaches, chaiſes and harneſs; alſo a number of finiſhed, unfiniſhed and ſecond-hand carriages, with harneſſes of every kind; a large quantity of coachmakers tools, three compleat ſetts of ſmiths tools, a large quantity of ſcrap iron and ſteel, part of which is very ſuitable for nail-makers, and the remainder for many other purpoſes; alſo a quantity of ſadlers ironmongery. The ſale to begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and to continue until all is ſold off; after which will be ſold in the ſame manner, all the ſhops, ſtores and ſheds where the ſubſcriber formerly carried on buſineſs.

And on Wedneſday, the eighth inſtant, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on the premiſes, at ſix o'clock in the evening, in three ſeparate lots, a lot of ground, ſituated at the corner of Race and Fifth-ſtreets; it contains on Race-ſtreet 80 feet, and on Fifth-ſtreet 56 feet, on which are erected five well finiſhed tenements. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may be informed of the terms, by applying to

September 1, 1779. ¶ WILLIAM TOD.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday, the ſeventh day of this inſtant September,

A SMALL Tract of Land, of ſixty acres, to be ſold in LOTS, a very ſuitable place for any kind of tradeſmen, or any man in public buſineſs, ſituated on Oldman's Creek, near the Lower Bridge, known by the name of Duell's Landing, in the townſhip of Upper Penn's-Neck and county of Salem; joining lands of Ezekiel Wright, Dean Simkins, Joſeph Dean and others. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day; where attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

¶ JACOB WRIGHT.

Salisbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County, Auguſt 19, 1779.

LEFT at the ſubſcriber's, on Thurſday the 29th of July laſt, A Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, to be paſtured and fed with oats: The man who left the horſe ſaid he would be for him in three days after; he is therefore deſired to come for the horſe and pay for his feeding, or he will be ſold to pay coſt according to law, by me ANDREW LITTLE. ¶

Auguſt 23, 1779.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Cherry-Alley, Philadelphia, on Saturday laſt, SIX FEATHEREDGED TEA-SPOONS, marked B. E. W. TWENTY DOLLARS Reward will be given, and no Queſtions aſked, if returned; FORTY DOLLARS for diſcovering the thief and ſpoons, paid by BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.

A CREDITABLE WOMAN, with a good Breaſt of Milk; that can be well recommended, wants to take a Child to nurſe, of a reputable Family's. None other need apply. Enquire of the PRINTERS. †

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, a black GELDING, four years old, ſhod all round, his hind feet and one fore foot white, the other black, trots, paces and hand-gallops. Whoever takes up ſaid Gelding and brings him to me, or gives information, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN EGNER, living in Long Swamp, Bucks county. ¶

State of Maryland, Queen Anne's County, Auguſt 19, 1779.

CHESTER-MILL RACES.

TO be RUN for, over Tun Bridge Courſe, near Cheſter-Mill, on Monday, the 7th day of October next, a Purſe of Five Hundred Pounds, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, the four mile heats; aged horſes carrying ten ſtone, ſix years old nine ſtone four pounds; five years, 8 ſtone 8 pounds; four years, 7 ſtone 12 pounds.

On the day following will be run for, over the ſame courſe, a Purſe of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, the two mile heats, full bred horſes aged carrying 11 ſtone, deducting for deficiency of blood and age, agreeable to the rules of racing, the winning horſe the preceding day excepted.

Alſo on the next day will be run for, over the aforeſaid courſe, on the ſame terms as the preceding day, a Purſe of One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, the winning horſes the preceding days excepted.

Horſes to be entered with the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday preceding the firſt day's race, and the day preceding each race after, paying for the firſt day's entrance Twenty-five Pounds; for the ſecond, Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings; for the third, Six Pounds Five Shillings, or double at the poſt.

Proper Judges will be appointed to decide all matters, agreeable to the rules of racing.

Certificates of the blood and age of each horſe, properly atteſted, will be required.

Convenient Stages will be erected for Ladies and Gentlemen, and neceſſary accommodations provided, by their obedient humble ſervant, ELIJAH MINOR. ‖

Northampton County, in Pennſylvania, Eaſton, Auguſt 28, 1779.

COMMITTED to the gaol of the ſaid county, on the 26th inſtant, two certain Negroe men, who anſwer particularly to the advertiſement ſigned by Michael Gretter and Robert Gamble (of two Negroes who ran away, purchaſed of an agent appointed by Doctor Mills of Carolina) publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette the 30th of June laſt, No. 2559. Their maſters are requeſted to come, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ PETER EALER, Gaoler.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a light ſorrel HORSE, 17 hands high, bald face, glaſs eyes, four white legs, light coloured mane and tail, his mane clipped, ſhod all round, no brand nor ear-mark, a chain round his neck. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

¶ JOHN STROOP, Porter.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Henry Welfling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give notice, That the real eſtates of the ſaid Henry Welfling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following meſſuages, lots, rents, and tenements, to wit.

A certain two-ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from Delaware, the lot containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 18 feet, and in depth north and South 110 feet, with the privilege of a 3 feet alley, bounded weſtward by ground of Benjamin Swett, northward by ground of Abraham Peters, eaſtward by ground of Charles Chamberlaine, and ſouthward by High-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 48 Spaniſh milled ſilver dollars, or the value thereof in lawful money of Pennſylvania

Alſo a yearly rent-charge or ſum of 14 ½ Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars, or value thereof in lawful money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing out of a lot of ground whereon a two-ſtory brick tenement is erected (in the tenure of Abraham Peters) adjoining the north end of the above deſcribed lot; late the eſtate of the ſaid Henry Welfling.

A certain two-ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Stamper's Alley, between Second and Third ſtreet, in ſaid city; the lot containing in breadth about 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth about 43 feet 6 inches; late the eſtate of the ſaid Joel Evans.

And a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in the ſaid city, containing in breadth north and ſouth 17 feet 6 inches, and in depth eaſt and weſt 162 feet 9 inches; bounded ſouthward by a ten feet alley (whereof this lot has the privilege) on which lot are erected a three-ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen and bake-houſe, and a frame ſtable and chaiſe houſe; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Napper.

A certain elegant three-ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, frame ſtable and chaiſe-houſe, and lot of ground, whereon the ſaid buildings are erected, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, in the ſaid city; the lot containing in breadth 18 feet and extending in depth from High-ſtreet to South-ſtreet, being 200 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of "£ 18 lawful money of America" per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Yorke, at preſent occupied by the Honourable Charles Thompſon, Eſquire.

A certain brick meſſuage, kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 17 feet 10 inches, and continuing that breadth as far as the buildings extend, then narrowing to the breadth of 16 feet 10 inches, and continuing that breadth to Crown-ſtreet, the whole depth of the lot from Fourth-ſtreet to Crown-ſtreet, being 175 feet; bounded northward by a meſſuage and lot of David Pancoeſt, and ſouthward by a meſſuage and lot of Uriah Woolman; late the eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon Burr.

A certain one-ſtory brick tenement, frame ſmith's ſhop and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-weſterly corner of Union and Third-ſtreets, the lot containing in breadth on Third-ſtreet about 23 feet 6 inches, and in depth on Union-ſtreet about 41 feet, be it in breadth or depth more or leſs; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 8 : 12 : 6. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Smith.

And a certain three-ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, frame ſtable, chaiſe-houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and near the laſt above deſcribed premiſes; the lot containing in breadth on Union-ſtreet about 19 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth about feet (at preſent occupied by Colonel Lutterlow) late the eſtate of the ſaid John Henderſon.

All which will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe in ſaid city, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, at eleven o' clock in the forenoon; and the ſale will be continued from day to day until the whole ſhall be diſpoſed of.

And we the Agents aforeſaid do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and the creditors of the ſaid Henry Welfling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

CHARLES WILSON PEALE, WILLIAM WILL,
ROBERT SMITH, Agents.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1779.

Cheſter County, Auguſt 25, 1779.

WAS taken up paſſing through this county, a ſuſpicious perſon, without a paſs, an elderly man, who called himſelf *Edmond Duyre*, with the following articles, *viz.* 12 ſhirts, 1 pair of ſheets, 1 blanket, 1 ſurtout, 1 big coat, 3 ſtrait bodied coats, 9 yards of worſted and linen, a pair of buckſkin breeches, 1 under waiſtcoat, 3 pair of woollen ſtockings, 2 pair of linen ditto, 2 white aprons, 1 woman's ſhift, 3 white handkerchiefs, 2 long gowns, 3 petticoats, 1 pair of ſtays, 1 ſhort cloak, 3 womens caps, a very genteel fowling piece tipped with ſilver, falſe breech'd, &c. a caſe of pocket piſtols, and a quantity of Continental money; a large cheſtnut ſorrel mare, with a colt; all which effects being depoſited in my care, if ſaid goods ſhould have been unjuſtly obtained by ſaid *Duyre*, the owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ 4 *W.* THOMAS TAYLOR.

VALUABLE MILLS, and PLANTATION, to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, containing 250 acres of land, ſituate in Baltimore county, within 20 miles of Baltimore-Town, and 3 miles of Reiſter's-Town, on the main Falls of Patapſco, a never-failing ſtream of water, whereon is erected a very valuable new and compleat merchant-mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a compleat ſaw-mill, a large ſtone-houſe, a frame barn, ſtables, and out-houſes; there is about 14 acres of meadow made and more may be made; there are alſo two other good mill-ſeats on ſaid land; the ſituation is remarkably pleaſant and convenient, and is the beſt ſituated in the county for purchaſing of wheat. For further particulars, apply to Mr. MARTIN EBERHAND, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Baltimore-Town.

¶ PETER SHEPHERD.

Auguſt 24, 1779.

STRAYED or drove away from the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, eight YOUNG CATTLE, viz. four three year old Steers, two of them red with ſome white, cropped in the right or off ear; the other two I cannot tell their ear-marks, but their natural marks are ſuch, one of them pale red with white face, ſtumpy horns and ſhort tail; the other all red with an uncommon long buſhy tail. Two two year old Heifers, one black with white face; the other red. Two yearling Bulls black and white, one with white face; all theſe cropped in the right ear. Whoever ſecures and brings to the owner the above mentioned cattle, ſhall be entitled to FORTY DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ DAVID DAVIS GLANDY.

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOK,

By the Groce, Hundred, Dozen, Single Book, or in Sheets, TO BE SOLD, by

HALL AND SELLERS.

SALE of forfeited ESTATES.

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junior, Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolly, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, conſiſting of the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, Houſes, viz. John Potts's eſtate, in Pott's-Town, called Howe, containing 170 acres, great part meadow, one ſtone houſe and other improvements. John Butcher's, about 56 acres, on Schuylkill, in Blockley townſhip, with the buildings and improvements. Thomas Mackineſs's, a Lot, the corner of Vine and Third-ſtreets, with five houſes and a ſtable thereon. Chriſtopher Sower's, Five Lots in Germantown townſhip, No. 1, 6 ¾ Acres on Bowman's Lane and townſhip line, part meadow; No. 2, about 1 ½ Acres near Germantown, on ſaid Bowman's Lane; No. 3, where Chriſtopher Sower formerly lived, about 6 Acres, a large ſtone houſe, extenſive back buildings, and other improvements; No. 4, one acre and a quarter, the corner of Germantown main ſtreet and Bowman's Lane, a ſtone houſe, and other improvements; No. 5, Six acres and a half, part meadow, on Keyſer's Lane, Two Lots in the Northern Liberties; No. 6, Half an acre at the Falls of Schuylkill, a Paper-Mill, Saw-Mill, and other improvements; No. 7, 3 ¾ Acres near the above, a ſtone houſe and other improvements, Two Lots in Roxborough townſhip; No. 8, Eighty-three and three-quarter Acres of woodland, extending from Schuylkill to Ridge road, a ſmall Log Houſe thereon; No. 9, Three-quarters of an acre, on Plymouth and Schuylkill ferry roads. Chriſtopher Sower, junior's, Nineteen and a half acres, part meadow, in Briſtol-townſhip, near the back end of Paſtorius's Lands. Holton Jones's, Two Lots in Germantown; No. 1, About one and a half acres on the main ſtreet, a ſtone houſe and other improvements; No. 2, Five and a half acres of orchard, near the above. Samuel Shoemaker's, No. 1, A grount-rent of 42 l. 10s. per annum, iſſuing out of the eſtate of Thomas Brittain; No. 2, A bank Lot, 20 feet front on Front and Water-ſtreets, and 40 feet deep near Callowhill-ſtreet. John Parrock's, No. 1, Forty-ſeven acres, about one half bank meadow, adjoining the river Delaware, and Point road, a houſe, barn, and other improvements; No. 2, About five acres, the corner of Fourth-ſtreet and Hickory Lane, a brick houſe thereon, both in the Northern Liberties. Joel Evans's, Fifty acres on Cobb's creek, in Blockley townſhip, two houſes and other improvements. John Tolley's, No. 1, An unexpired Leaſe of 15 years, two three-ſtory brick houſes, the corner of Catharine and Front-ſtreets, in Southwark; No. 2, A frame Houſe and Lot of Ground in Catharine-ſtreet, adjoining the above. George Enſor's, Two two-ſtory brick Houſes and a Lot of Ground, in Second-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets, in Southwark. Peter Arthur's, No. 1, A frame Houſe and Lot of Ground, in Second-ſtreet, near the above; No. 2, A Lot in Plumb-ſtreet, and Southwark aforeſaid, 15 feet 2 inches front, and 95 feet deep to an alley. George Harding's, Three Lots in Southwark, No. 1, 19 feet 4½ inches front on Third-ſtreet, and 80 feet deep, one two-ſtory brick houſe thereon; No. 2, Twenty-ſix feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 80 feet deep, adjoining the ſame, two two-ſtory frame houſes thereon; No. 3, Twenty-two feet and a half front on Third and George's ſtreets, and extending from ſtreet to ſtreet, 200 feet, four frame houſes thereon: The whole lying between South and Shippen-ſtreets. William Rhodden's, A Lot in Southwark, 20 feet front on Catharine-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and 101½ feet deep, a two-ſtory frame houſe thereon. John Bartlet's, One moiety of an eſtate in Southwark, 36 feet front on Second-ſtreet, and 200 feet deep, three two-ſtory brick houſes thereon. Reynold Keen's, No. 1, 212 acres, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from the city, a very elegant houſe, and ſundry other improvements; No. 2, Twenty-four acres adjoining the above. All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe, at Philadelphia, on the 18th day of September inſt. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of. The terms of ſale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money, the remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE SMITH,)
THOMAS HALE,) Agents.

TO BE SOLD,

On Friday next, preciſely at Seven o'Clock in the Evening, at the Coffee-Houſe,

THREE lots lying on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, between Ninth and Tenth ſtreets in ſaid city, containing in front ſixty-ſix feet, and in depth three hundred and ſix feet, all contiguous to each other, now in the tenure or occupation of Col. Thomas Proctor, of ſaid city, for the term of three years, to commence from the 25th day of March laſt.

Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold an old right to locate one thouſand acres of land any where in the ſtate of Pennſylvania unappropriated. The title of the whole is indiſputable, and the terms will be made known before the ſale begins, at the coffee houſe aforeſaid. For farther particulars application may be made to John Reed, at Colonel Proctor's houſe in Water-ſtreet. ¶ *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 23, 1779.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1779.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, who calls himſelf Doctor *JOHN HUNT*, made his eſcape from me out of Brunſwick gaol, in the county of Middleſex, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on account of horſe-ſtealing, and ſince has been in gaol in the city of Philadelphia, there diſcharged from confinement by a number of villains, aſſociates of his, on the 19th inſtant. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid *Hunt*, and ſecuring him in any gaol on the continent of America, and giving me information thereof, ſhall receive EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD, paid by JOHN VANKIRK, late Sheriff of ſaid county and ſtate. The above fellow goes ſome times by the name of *John Whitmore*, and *John Campbell*. ¶

THE Gentleman who borrowed a dark DRAB coloured GREAT COAT, the collar lined with Velvet, marked R. C. under the Cape, of the Subſcriber, ſome time ago, is requeſted to return it to ROBERT CORREY, junior.

Auguſt 20, 1779.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Joſeph Galloway, Nathaniel Vernon, Gideon Vernon, David Dawſon, Richard Swanwick, William Maddock, Alexander Bartram, Curtis Lewis, Philip Marchinton, and Joſhua Proctor, late of the county of Cheſter, having been by due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, Nathaniel Vernon, Gideon Vernon, David Dawſon, Richard Swanwick, William Maddock, Alexander Bartram, Curtis Lewis, Philip Marchinton, and Joſhua Proctor, conſiſting of the following tracts of Land, viz. Joſeph Galloway's, No. 1, Two hundred and ten acres of marſh on Hog-Iſland. No. 2, Two hundred and twelve acres of marſh on Tinicum-Iſland, all of the beſt quality. Nathaniel Vernon's, Two hundred and forty-four acres and buildings; a good conveniency for erecting a mill on Ridley Creek on ſaid plantation. Gideon Vernon's, No. 1, Sixty-three acres and buildings. No. 2, Fifty acres and buildings, lying about one hundred perches from the other. The whole of theſe three plantations are adjoining each other, about three and a half miles from the Borough of Cheſter. David Dawſon's, Four hundred and fifty acres in two plantations, and good buildings in Weſt-Caln, ſubject to a widow's thirds. Richard Swanwick's, Three hundred acres, buildings and ſaw-mill in ditto, lying near Coneſtogo road, about 43 miles from Philadelphia. William Maddock's, Eighty acres and buildings in Aſton, four miles from Cheſter. Alexander Bartram's, Ninety acres in Haverford, known by the name of the Fox Chace, ſeven miles from Philadelphia. Curtis Lewis's, No. 1, One hundred and forty-four acres and buildings. No. 2, Two hundred and nine acres and ditto. No. 3, Fifty acres and ditto in Eaſt-Caln, lying on Coneſtogo road near the Ship tavern. Philip Marchinton's, Four hundred acres and buildings in Weſt-Bradford. And Joſhua Proctor's, Eighty acres and buildings in New-Garden. The above plantations are well wooded and watered. All which will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Saturday, the fourth day of September next, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter. The ſales to continue from day to day until the whole is diſpoſed of, Sundays excepted.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, Nathaniel Vernon, Gideon Vernon, David Dawſon, Richard Swanwick, William Maddock, Alexander Bartram, Curtis Lewis, Philip Marchinton, and Joſhua Proctor, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS LEVIS,)
Auguſt 1. JOHN HANNUM,) Agents.

Auguſt 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Charles-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a bright BAY MARE, dark mane and tail, a blaze down her face, inclining a little to one noſtril, paces and trots, about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder I. C. four years old paſt. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the MARE only, ſo that ſhe may be had again, TWENTY DOLLARS and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH CONRAD. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, at the ſame time with the above, a BAY COLT, three years old paſt, 14½ hands high, a handſome, well made colt, trots and paces, a ſort of a dull ſtar in his forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid thief, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the COLT only TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN WILLIAMS. ¶

TO be ſold at private ſale, by the ſubſcriber, The valuable MERCHANT-MILLS and SAW-MILLS, ſituated in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, in the county of Cheſter, within 28 miles of Philadelphia, 23 of Marcus-Hook, and 14 of Wilmington; formerly known by Jones's Mills; with two pair of ſtones, one whereof French burs, of the beſt quality, the other Cologne, with good bolting cloths, which go by water; the mills are newly repaired and in good order; there is plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſons, little expence of keeping the dam in repair, it is turned by the main body of Brandywine Creek; the mill-houſe is built of ſtone, about 38 feet ſquare, likewiſe a good dwelling-houſe, part frame and part ſtone, a good frame barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, with about 30 acres of good land, about nine acres whereof is good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with a very little expence; likewiſe a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit; it is pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber living at the mills.

Auguſt 14, 1779. † BENJAMIN POWEL.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe indebted unto the eſtate of MICHAEL STADDLEMAN, deceaſed, either on book or for goods bought at vendue, that the Adminiſtrators propoſe to attend at the houſe of JACOB WAGGONER, on the ſixth and ſeventh days of September next, from one o'clock till ſeven each day; where all thoſe are deſired to attend and pay off their reſpective balances, to ſave further coſt. Thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, that they may be paid. EDWARD JONES, and JOHN JONES, Adminiſtrators. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of REBECCA MANN, late of Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and ſave further trouble; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly adjuſted, againſt the firſt day of October next, in order for payment, by SAMUEL M'NAIR, JOHN MANN, and SAMUEL MANN, Executors of JOHN MANN, ſenr. deceaſed, who was Adminiſtrator of the above eſtate. *Auguſt* 21, 1779. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living at old Miller's mill, in Bucks county, A DUNN MARE, with a white mane and tail, 13 years old, branded I. S. on her buttock, and a blaze in her forehead. Whoever takes up the ſaid MARE, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, or to EDWARD UPDEGRAVE, in Philadelphia county, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB CLEMMINGS. ¶

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

THE noted TAVERN, on Lancaſter road, known by the name of *The Spread Eagle*, with ninety acres of land, twelve or fourteen whereof watered meadow, two large orchards, one of them grafted fruit, about ſix or ſeven years planted; the upland lately limed; with a tan-yard thereon, the bark and mill-houſe ſtone, lately built. For the particulars of ſale, apply to JACOB HINKLE, living on the premiſes. ¶

WHEREAS the eſtates of Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, jun. late of the county of Northampton, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, we, the Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give NOTICE, that the eſtates of the ſaid Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, junior, conſiſting of the following, Andrew Allen's, 203 acres and 177 and 3-qrs. ditto, being two lots of an 1800 acre tract on Monakeſy creek, about five miles from Bethlehem; three plantations, containing about 223 acres each, on a branch of ſaid creek. John Young's, the one half of an undivided tract on ſaid creek, containing 416 acres; the one half of ditto on Buſhkill creek, about three miles from Eaſton. William Thomas's, a plantation in Penn's townſhip, containing about 300 acres, a large ſtone houſe, and log barn, &c. thereon; another plantation in ſaid townſhip, containing 150 acres, log houſe and barn thereon; three other tracts in ſaid townſhip, containing about 200 acres each. Joſhua Thomas's, a plantation in ſaid townſhip, containing about 300 acres, log houſe and barn thereon. Samuel Cuſtard's, a plantation, containing 150 acres, log houſe and barn thereon. John Holder's, a tract of land in ſaid townſhip, containing about 200 acres. All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe, at Eaſton, on the 23d day of September next; the ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by Law directed.

And we, the Agents, do alſo, purſuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or either of them, and creditors of the ſaid Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, junior, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

¶ STEPHEN BALLIET,)
Auguſt 10, 1779. WILLIAM M'NAIR,) Agents, &c.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 14, 1779.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 20th June laſt, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſomething pitted with the ſmall-pox; his dreſs when he went off is uncertain, as he took ſundry clothes with him, amongſt which are, two coats, a light faggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and ſtriped linen, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, ſeveral pair of old ſtriped and 2 pair of tow trowſers, 3 pair of ſtockings, 3 good ſhirts, and a round hat. Said Negroe is this country born, and talks the Engliſh and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the ſaddler's trade, is a ſhrewd cunning fellow, and will if poſſible procure a paſs, probably change his name, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſlave in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

Pottſgrove, Auguſt 9, 1779.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

IN your Gazette of the 4th inſtant, I find an Advertiſement ſigned by *Deterick Mattey* and *Adam Clackner*, wherein they deny that ever they ſaid that I ſold Continental ſalt, but that I ſold ſalt out of the Continental ſtore is what they have ſaid and can teſtify. I cannot think that any man of my acquaintance will believe any ſuch report, but as their aſſertion muſt, to a ſtranger, convey the idea of my having injured the public by the ſale of ſuch ſalt; I do now abſolutely deny that ever I ſold any ſalt out of the Continental ſtore, or any perſon by my order.

As I am confident thoſe with whom I have had dealings, will not believe that (if in my power) I would deſignedly wrong either an individual or the public; but leſt ſtrangers ſhould give credit to ſuch wicked inſinuations and reports, I muſt aſk it as a favour of them, not to be haſty in condemning either party, and they may expect in a little time to hear of thoſe men having fallen into the pit, which they have been ſecretly digging for me.

¶ ROBERT DILL, A. C. of I.

WAS taken up laſt Thurſday, at General Mifflin's place, at the Falls of Schuylkill, a BAY MARE COLT, about two years old, about twelve hands high, a natural pacer. The owner applying at the ſaid place to *Henry Crekaermire*, and proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and now SELLING at BELL's *BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

A NARRATIVE of Colonel ETHAN ALLEN's CAPTIVITY, from the Time of his being taken by the Britiſh, near Montreal, on the 25th Day of September, in the Year 1775, to the Time of his Exchange, on the 6th Day of May, 1778: Containing, his VOYAGES and TRAVELS, with the moſt remarkable Occurrences reſpecting himſelf, and many other Continental Priſoners of different Ranks and Characters, which fell under his Obſervation in the Courſe of the ſame; particularly the Deſtruction of the Priſoners at New-York, by General Sir William Howe, in the Years 1776 and 1777. Interſperſed with ſome POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS. Written by himſelf, and now publiſhed for the information of the Curious in all Nations.---*Price Ten Paper Dollars.*

When God from Chaos gave this World TO BE,
Man then be form'd, and form'd him TO BE FREE.
American Independence, a Poem. FRENEAU.

N. B. DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS by the Dozen, Groſs, five Hundred, or one Thouſand, are now ſelling by *Robert Bell*, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Said *Bell* alſo ſells, LITERATURE in all Arts, Sciences and Languages, to thoſe Sentimentaliſts, who are ſo truly ſcientific, as to be perſuaded in their own Minds that the Enjoyment of Books is ſuperior to any Pleaſure ariſing from the Contemplation of Gold, Silver, or Paper Dollars. ¶

FOR SALE,

LYING on both ſides of *Licking Run*, in the county of *Fauquier*, 30 miles from *Frederickſburg*, and about 26 from *Dumfries*, a tract of land containing 2360 acres, of which, by computation, between 3 and 400 are low grounds. There are 160,000 corn, and as many tobacco hills now in crop, beſides fields of ſmall grain and for paſture, ſo that twenty hands may be put on the plantations to advantage; 25 acres of the low grounds are in timothy and clover. This land is well adapted to all kinds of crops which the climate will admit of. There are five good tobacco houſes, and one indifferent one, a dwelling-houſe with four rooms, an overſeer's houſe, negroe quarters, near 80,000 bricks burnt, and a conſiderable quantity of timber in place for carrying on a tolerable large building. The land will be ſhewn by Mr. WILLIAM MORGAN, living on the premiſes, and terms known of HUGH NELSON.

York, Virginia, July 20, 1779. ¶

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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1779.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER IX.

HOWEVER desirable it might be with France to see the States of America in disunion with the Empire of Britain, yet it did not consist with the law of nations and the faith of treaties, to contribute to that object, while we continued, in any sort, to be considered as the subjects of the island. Still more, it did not consist with the safety of the kingdom to embrace our cause, until we had declared ourselves independent, and by a course of action, had evinced that we were sincere in our determination not to accommodate with Britain, or to fall back under her dominion. All that the court of France could do, was to hold out a smiling countenance, and, though laws and restricts of commerce did exist, cause them to have a mild operation. Our privateers were not admitted to carry in captures to her ports, because they could not be condemned as prizes but by the judicial process of the maritime law; but her harbours were open, even to our armed vessels, for every other purpose, and our merchantmen were received with the utmost hospitality, and protected in her ports with the same security as the vessels of her own trade.

The court could not send supplies of military stores to these States; but, declaring commerce free, she did not prohibit individuals of the nation, who at their own risk might endeavour to supply us. All that it behoved them to know, was, that if they were questioned by the armed vessels of Great-Britain, and captured accordingly, as supplying contraband commodities, it was not in the power of the sovereign to reclaim them. Vessels were fitted out at the risk of individuals, and quantities of ammunition and stores of every kind were sent from Havre de Grace, and from other ports of the kingdom: Taking out their passes for St. Piere, or Miquelon, and sailing unquestioned in that direction, until within a few leagues of the coast, it was easy for them to make the ports of Boston, or some port of the Delaware and Chesapeak bays. Thus, what the court could not do the nation did; and France, even before our independence was acknowledged by her, contributed, in a very eminent degree, to support us in the contest. She inspired our first exertions. She kept alive our hopes. In every stage of the debate, our liberty has been greatly indebted to her guardianship and care.

The advantages derived from the acknowledgement of our Independence by the court of France, were great and extensive. I do not conceive that they are understood by all. It is possible for a man to fix his eye on the rapidity of spokes where they terminate in the center of a large wheel, and not much to mark the extreme points which describe a much greater circle in the same space of time. France opposed herself with vigour to the enemy on these coasts, and in the West-Indies, but at the same time she checked, or rather, she prevented altogether, the farther negociations of Britain to obtain troops from the Princes of Germany. These Princes would be careful not to offend the house of Bourborn, or the house of Austria with whom she is connected, by furnishing troops to obstruct the great object which France has in view, the independence of these States. It is demonstrative of this, that the Landgrave of Hesse, who had entered into a treaty of that kind before France had declared in our favour, thought it necessary to make a friendly apology to that court, informing her, that "the State of his finances had greatly pressed him to the engagement." We had been often told of thirty thousand Russians that were to fail from the Baltic, and to live amidst frosts, and snows on the plains of North-America; but, since the interposition of the court of France, we hear little more of them. We know very well that in the year 1748 the gold of Holland and of England did hire thirty-five thousand of these people, the formidable conquerors of the Swedes, and, that marching into Franconia in Germany they were at hand to assist the war. We know also that in the year 1755 thirty thousand of the same troops were again called from the extremities of the north, by the King of England, to protect Hanover, and to carry on the war against France. But, at that time, the influence of our Ally was not so extensive at the Ottoman Porte, nor did the same jealousy, and hostile spirit exist between the two empires of Turkey and Russia, as exists at present. It was not therefore possible to procure a diversion so easily on that side. The empire of Russia was then rising, but not so much the object of attention with the Grand Turk. Now, as France has been happy to mediate a peace between these two powers, she could more easily have contributed to encrease the burning of the war which had already burst out. This she would have done, had Russia discovered the least disposition to attend to the requisition of the court of Britain soliciting the body of troops, of which she had been led to entertain the hope.

The apprehension of the war with the Turks, which by the influence of France might be excited, and which might be kept alive against her, no doubt, weighed with the Empress of Russia to reject the solicitation of the King of Great-Britain for a body of her troops to carry on the war in America. But the yet unpopulated state of her vast country also rendered it impolitic for this Princess to send out her subjects from the empire. It would be inconsistent with her views, which are to pursue the plan of the great Peter, and by agriculture and commerce, and the cultivation of the useful arts, to raise her people to the civilization and politeness of her more southern neighbours. But, at the same time, we are not to be unmindful of what truth, and justice require us to mention, that the great virtues of the Empress would dispose her to turn away from the solicitation of the court of Britain to furnish troops against America struggling in a just cause. We have been made acquainted some time ago with her answer to the Ambassador from this court, "that she would never tarnish the glory of her reign with the infamy of oppressing those who contend only for freedom, and justice." This was a noble sentiment, and worthy of an antient Greek or Roman lady. It does honour to human nature to find it in the breast of a sovereign who sways with an absolute command three thousand miles of an extent of empire, and has eighteen millions of subjects under her dominion. This Princess is, indeed, a truly amiable woman. Born in Germany, she has had the earliest and the happiest education in all parts of philosophical, and solid literature. She herself is of a philosophical and elevated turn of mind; greatly learned in the old as well as modern languages, and by her humanity, and love of justice, worthy of every praise. She is deservedly esteemed an ornament to empire, even in an age, when a spirit of true philosophy is introduced at almost every court, and so many great characters fill the thrones of the several kingdoms: In an age when Britain is almost the only power which is not softened by the voice of reason: She alone remains black and silent, like the "Isle of Mist" in the song of Ossian. Philosophy has not yet reached her heart. It is to be found in the books of her sages, but not in the councils of her court. No wonder then that the Empress was unwilling to send thirty thousand of her subjects, to serve the purposes of the ambition of this island, and to take lessons of cruelty under the orders of its Generals in the campaigns in North-America. This would have thrown just so many of her subjects back from that point of civilization to which they are arrived; and would have taught them a spirit of devastation, and severe barbarism, which even the antient inhabitants of the northern countries never knew. It may be therefore said that her love of universal justice, attention to the interests of her empire, and a desire to preserve peace with Turkey, disposed this Princess to reject the solicitation of Great-Britain. She knew that the influence of France was great at the Porte; and besides, the regard which this Princess entertains for the mild, moderate, polite, and learned French nation, would lead her to avoid doing any thing to obstruct the object which the sovereign has in view, the establishment of these States.

The countenance of France cheared America, and delivered us from all apprehensions of new treaties to procure troops from the German powers, or to call Russians from the margin of the frozen ocean. These have been the good effects of the councils of our ally. Those resulting from the operations of her arms have been more obvious. On the sailing of the Count d'Estaing from the coast of France, early in the year 1778, it was suspected by the enemy, and in this suspicion they were right, that his destination was the Bay of Delaware. Orders were given to withdraw the fleet from that river, and to evacuate Philadelphia. This capital, the seat of Congress, and the safest harbour in the States, was delivered out of their possession, and new strength given to our affairs at home, and lustre and dignity abroad. It was no small advantage to repossess this central city, convenient with its stores and wharfs, and happy in its buildings to receive the scattered families who on the approach of the enemy had quitted it, or those from other towns, likewise banished by the rude foe, and who, in different parts of the country, had not found it easy to subsist. It was no small foundation of eclat and brilliancy to regain it, as the Ministry of Britain had here hoped to be able to give despotism to America. This great event, the evacuation of the city, was produced by the first sail bent by the Count d'Estaing, in his adventure from the harbour of Toulon.

On the appearance of the Admiral on this coast, the predatory spirit of the enemy was checked, and their armed vessels and their fleets were fain to hide themselves in the harbour of New-York. Every port was thrown open from Charlestown to Boston, and the commerce of the seas was free. Commodities of merchandize, and military stores of all kinds, were received from the islands, and from Europe; and we were no longer under any apprehension of extreme suffering in the article of clothing for our army, which happiness we felt the more sensibly, as in the preceding winter near one fourth of our army, from a want of this article, had been unfit for duty while we lay at the Valley Forge.

The Admiral, for some time, blocked up the fleet of the enemy in the harbour of New-York, and reduced them to great distress by the capture of vessels intended to supply them with provisions. In concert with the councils of the Congress he sailed for Rhode-Island, to co-operate with General Sullivan, in his attempt to reduce the garrison of Newport. The enemy found it necessary to detach a considerable body of their army to relieve the garrison, and that they might be able to throw in the reinforcement, the fleet appeared off the harbour of Newport, and seemed to offer Count D'Estaing battle. The Count judging it of more consequence to give the enemy a blow by sea than to reduce half their forces on the land, drew out to attack them. The British Admiral, as the Count had expected, endeavoured to avoid the engagement. But this would have been impossible, as the Count had already fallen in with the fleet, when a severe storm, from which both suffered greatly, obliged the one to retire to the port of Boston, and the other in a very shattered condition from the engagement and the tempest, to think himself happy in being able to make the harbour of New-York.

These operations of the Count, though in some measure disappointed by the intervention of the will of Providence, were, nevertheless successful to give a respite of security to the commerce of the States, and what was equally desirable, perfectly to prevent the enemy from making a campaign. The detachment which they were under the necessity of sending to reinforce the garrison of Newport, so weakened the main army under Gen. Clinton at New-York, that he found himself unable to take the field against General Washington for the whole season.

The sailing of the Count d'Estaing for the West-Indies, and his success in those parts have been greatly serviceable to the general cause. I find my sentiments on this head well expressed in a Boston Chronicle July 29th, from which I shall beg leave to make the following extract. "The possession of Dominica and St. Vincent, by our "allies the French, must be an heavy blow to Britain, "and conduce much to establish the great objects of the "late Treaty of Paris, the independence and rights of "the United States; additional conquests, of which we "have the fairest prospect, must proportionably conduce "to an happy termination of the war. But these are not "the only advantages we reap from that great and expensive armament of his Most Christian Majesty, under "the orders of the Count d'Estaing. The moment that "commander appeared on our coasts, we were relieved "from the British cruizers that had, in a manner, shut "up all our ports; they being obliged to keep collected "for their own defence. When the Count went to the "West-Indies, he drew Byron, and the greatest part of "the British ships of war on these coasts after him; mak"ing a most important diversion in our favour, and tran"slating, in a great measure, the naval war to the "West-Indies. The advantages arising from hence to "these States, are too numerous to be particularly men"tioned, and too obvious to require it."

It will be natural for men who do not take an extensive view of the operations of the war, to imagine that because an army has not landed to act with General Washington on the continent, so our ally has not directly and immediately assisted to oppose the enemy. They do not consider that the most direct and immediate way to weaken them, to draw them off from America, and to reduce them to think of peace, having yielded to our independence, was to attack their islands, where they are most vulnerable. It is a maxim in war, to attack the most vulnerable part. Demosthenes says, in his oration before the people of Athens, "the war itself will find out the weak side of Philip." It is a maxim also, to translate, if possible, the war to the country of the enemy. Agathocles, besieged in Syracuse by the Carthagenians, threw himself over into Africa, burnt his ships behind him, and rendered it necessary for the enemy to return home to defend their own borders. Scipio transferred the war from Italy to the neighbourhood of Carthage by a like manœuvre. Hannibal was beaten, at the battle of Zama, by the same people whom he had overcome within three miles of Rome, at the battle of Cannæ.

The taking of Granada by the Count, and his brilliant victory obtained over the English fleet off that island, has prevented the embarkation of the three thousand troops under Major General Gray, intended for New-York. It has been made necessary for them to remain, to defend their islands. This has hitherto delayed, and will considerably weaken, and strike down the campaign, on the continent, for this season.

These things it will be sufficient to have mentioned, to inform my countrymen of the councils of our ally and the operations of her arms, that they may not be misrepresented by those whose interest it is, or, at least, whose design it may be, to introduce coldness, dissatisfaction and distrust between us.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

Falls Township, Bucks County, August 28, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, the 7th day of March, a certain JAMES WAYMEN, an Englishman, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a sandy complexion; had on, when he went away, a coarse kersey jacket, broadcloth waistcoat and breeches, worsted stockings, plated buckles in his shoes. Whoever will bring the above person to the subscriber, or confine him in any goal within forty miles of this place, so that he may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN MILNOR. ¶.

TO BE SOLD,

On Saturday next, the Eleventh of this instant September,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, situated in Easton township, Chester county, the said tract containing sixty-six acres of land; there are about 45 acres of woodland on said tract, well timbered; a spring of good water, and a stream of water running through it, there can be made about six acres of watered meadow on said tract, situated about 18 miles from Philadelphia, joining near on Lancaster road. The sale to be held at the sign of the Admiral Warren tavern, 23 miles from Philadelphia, the house now occupied by PETER MATHERS. The sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, where due attendance will be given by ‡ DAVID LLEWELLIN.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SHALLOP *NANCY*, will carry about 200 Barrels. Enquire of EDWARD ALMOND, in Prune-street, near the Chapel. ¶

BOSTON, August 23.

Saturday last arrived at Salem the Salem Packet, Captain Cook, in about 30 days from Bilboa.—We have been favoured with an English paper which came in this veſſel, containing the following PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE, reſpecting the Spaniſh Manifeſto or Reſcript, delivered in by Count d'Almodovar, with ſome debates which paſſed thereon.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 16.

THE *novelty* of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's having delivered in a Manifeſto, i. e. a Declaration of War (for no one expected it, and leaſt of all the Miniſter himſelf) together with the expectation of the King's meſſage thereupon, a prodigious crowd of ſtrangers blocked up the door, and filled up every avenue leading to the houſe; a little after two o'clock, under the moſt expreſſive impatience and anxiety for an introduction, while ſcarce a Member came down without a friend or two, who had forеſtalled him the other ſide Weſtminſter-Hall.

Lord North having entered the houſe during the time the Speaker was attending the Lords on the King's commiſſion, to give an aſſent to the bills; his Lordſhip, on the Speaker's return, acquainted the houſe, that he had it in command from his Majeſty to lay before them a true tranſlation of the Manifeſto delivered by the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, with a meſſage from his Majeſty reſpecting the ſame.

SPANISH MANIFESTO.

ALL the world has been witneſs to the noble impartiality of the King, in the midſt of the diſputes of the court of London with its American colonies and with France. Beſides which, his Majeſty having learned that his powerful mediation was deſired, generouſly made an offer of it, which was accepted by the Belligerent Powers, and for this motive only a ſhip of war was ſent on the part of his Britannic Majeſty to one of the ports of Spain. The King has taken the moſt energetic ſteps, and ſuch as ought to have produced the moſt happy effect, to bring thoſe powers to an accommodation equally honorable to both parties; propoſing for this wiſe end expedients for ſmoothing difficulties, and preventing the calamities of war. But altho' his Majeſty's propoſitions, and particularly thoſe of his *ultimatum*, have been conformidable to thoſe which at other times the court of London itſelf had appeared to judge proper for an accommodation, and which were alſo quite as moderate, they have been rejected in a manner that fully proves the little deſire which the Britiſh cabinet has to reſtore peace to Europe, and to preſerve the King's friendſhip. In effect, the conduct of that cabinet, with regard to his Majeſty, during the whole courſe of the negociation, has had for its object, to prolong it for more than eight months, either by vain pretences, or by anſwers which could not be more inconcluſive; whilſt in this interval, the inſults on the Spaniſh flag, and the violation of the King's territories were carried on to an incredible exceſs; prizes have been made, ſhips have been ſearched and plundered, and a great number of them have been fired upon, which have been obliged to defend themſelves, the regiſters have been opened and torn in pieces, and even the packets of the court have been found on board the King's packet boats.

The dominions of the crown in America have been threatened, and they have gone to the dreadful extremity of raiſing the Indian nations, called *Chatcas*, *Cheroquies* and *Chicachas*, againſt the innocent inhabitants of Louiſiana, who would have been the victims of the rage of theſe barbarians, if the *Chatcas* themſelves had not repented, and revealed all the ſeduction the Engliſh had planned. The ſovereignty of his Majeſty in the province of Darien, and on the coaſt of St. Blas, has been uſurped the Governor of Jamaica having granted to a rebel Indian, the commiſſion of Captain General of thoſe provinces.

In ſhort, the territory of the Bay of Honduras has been recently violated, by exerciſing acts of hoſtility and other exceſſes againſt the Spaniards, who have been impriſoned, and whoſe houſes have been invaded; beſides which, the Court of London has hitherto neglected to accompliſh what the 16th article of the laſt treaty of Paris ſtipulated relative to that coaſt.

Grievances ſo numerous, ſo weighty and recent, have been at different times the object of complaints made in the King's name, and ſtated in memorials which were delivered either to the Britiſh Miniſters at London, or tranſmitted to them through the channel of the Engliſh Ambaſſador at Madrid; but altho' the anſwers which were received have been friendly, his Majeſty has hitherto obtained no other ſatisfaction than to ſee the inſults repeated, which lately have amounted to the number of one hundred.

The King, proceeding with the ſincerity and candor which characterize him, has formally declared to the Court of London, from the commencement of its diſputes with France, that the conduct of England ſhould be the rule of that which Spain would hold.

His Majeſty likewiſe declared to that Court, that at the time their differences with that of Paris might be accommodated, it would be abſolutely neceſſary to regulate thoſe which had ariſen, or might ſtill ariſe with Spain, and in the plan of mediation which was ſent to the underwritten Ambaſſador the 28th of laſt September, and which was by him delivered to the Britiſh miniſtry in the beginning of October; a plan of which Lord Grantham was apprized, and of which he received a copy. His Majeſty declared in poſitive terms to the Belligerent Powers, that in conſideration of the inſults which his ſubjects and dominions had ſuffered, and likewiſe of the attempts levelled againſt his rights, he ſhould be under the neceſſity of taking his part, in caſe the negociation inſtead of being continued with ſincerity, ſhould be broken off, or ſhould produce no effect.

The cauſes of complaint given by the court of London not having ceaſed, and that court ſhewing no diſpoſition to give reparation for them, the King has reſolved, and orders his Ambaſſador to declare, that the honor of his crown, the protection which he owes to his ſubjects, and his own perſonal dignity, do not permit him to ſuffer their inſults to continue and to neglect any longer the reparation of thoſe already received, and that in this view, notwithſtanding the pacific diſpoſitions of his Majeſty, and even the particular inclination he has always had and expreſſed for cultivating the friendſhip of his Britannic Majeſty, he finds himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of making uſe of all the means which the Almighty has intruſted him with, to obtain that juſtice which he has ſolicited by ſo many ways without being able to acquire: In confiding on the juſtice of his cauſe, his Majeſty hopes that the conſequences of this reſolution will not be imputed to him before God or man, and that other nations will form a ſuitable idea of this reſolution, by comparing it to the conduct which they themſelves have experienced on the part of the Britiſh miniſtry. (Signed)

LE MARQUIS D'ALMODOVAR.

London, June 16, 1779.

KING'S MESSAGE.

GEORGE *R.*

THE Ambaſſador of the King of Spain having delivered a paper to Lord Viſcount Weymouth, and ſignified that he has received orders from his court, immediately to withdraw from this country; his Majeſty has judged it neceſſary to direct a copy of that paper to be laid before the Houſe of Commons as a matter of the higheſt importance to the crown and people; and his Majeſty acquaints them, at the ſame time, that he has found himſelf obliged, in conſequence of this hoſtile declaration, to recal his Ambaſſador from Madrid.

His Majeſty declares, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that his deſire to preſerve and to cultivate peace and friendly intercourſe with the court of Spain, has been uniform and ſincere; and that his conduct towards that Power has been guided by no other motives or principles than thoſe of good faith, honour and juſtice; and his Majeſty ſees, with the greater ſurprize, the pretences on which this declaration is grounded, as ſome of the grievances enumerated in that paper have never come to the knowledge of his Majeſty, either by repreſentation on the part of the Catholic King, or by intelligence from any other quarter; and in all thoſe caſes where applications have been received, the matter of complaint has been treated with the utmoſt attention, and put into a courſe of enquiry and redreſs.

His Majeſty has the firmeſt confidence, that his faithful Commons will, with that zeal and public ſpirit which he has ſo often experienced, ſupport his Majeſty in his reſolution to exert all the power, and all the reſources of the nation, to reſiſt and repel any hoſtile attempts of the court of Spain; and that, by the bleſſing of God, on the rectitude of his intentions, and the equity of his cauſe, his Majeſty will be able to withſtand and defeat the unjuſt and dangerous enterprizes of his enemies, againſt the honour of his crown, and the commerce, the rights, and the common intereſts of all his ſubjects.

Theſe important papers being read, Lord NORTH moved for an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, and was ſeconded by Lord John Cavendiſh, aſſuring his Majeſty, that his faithful Commons were ready to aſſiſt him with their lives and fortunes againſt his enemies.

No debate enſued, and the queſtion being put, it paſſed in the affirmative without a diviſion.

Lord JOHN CAVENDISH now moved the Houſe, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, "praying his Majeſty that the WHOLE force of Great-"Britain, both naval and military, might be immediately "collected together, and directed AGAINST THE "HOUSE OF BOURBON."

Mr. *Jenkinſon*, aware of the ingenuity with which this motion was framed, inſtantly required of the noble Lord who propoſed it, that he would inform the Houſe, whether by the words THE WHOLE FORCE OF GREAT-BRITAIN, he meant to include the naval and military force at preſent employed in America.

Lord John Cavindiſh readily admitted this to be included in the meaning of his motion, and was ſeconded by Mr. Thomas Townſend.

This occaſioned a very warm and general debate, which continued till eleven o'clock, in the courſe of which the whole of the American war was travelled over afreſh, and all the errors and follies of Miniſtry brought into review, and pointed againſt them with the moſt acrimonious ſatire and reproach, particularly by Mr. FOX, who was up for an hour and a half, ſometimes ſhooting like a meteor through the regions of eloquence dazzling the whole houſe, as it were, with the beauties and brilliancy of his declaration, and at other times pouring down his ſarcaſms and ſtrictures, like a cataract, on the Miniſter and his wretched dependents.

The Miniſtry at length, afraid to negative the motion, and unwilling to let it paſs, Mr. Jenkinſon moved, by way of getting rid of it, *that the houſe ſhould adjourn*, which being divided upon:

There appeared for the motion 156. Againſt it 80.

The houſe then broke up, and the Speaker is to attend his Majeſty at St. James's this day with the addreſs voted yeſterday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 18.

YESTERDAY, as ſoon as the Houſe met, Lord Weymouth, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, laid before their Lordſhips a meſſage from his Majeſty, to the ſame purport as that brought to the Commons, and accompanied with a tranſlation of the MANIFESTO delivered on Wedneſday from the court of Spain, by her Ambaſſador here. After which the noble Lord, in a ſhort ſpeech, moved the Houſe for an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, aſſuring his Majeſty, that their Lordſhips were willing to hazard their lives and fortunes in defence of his perſon and government.

Lord Abingdon, with great ſpirit, oppoſed the motion. No probability appeard, his Lordſhip ſaid, of ſeeing our public affairs put into a better ſituation, or our calamities removed or alleviated by thoſe men who had, by a ſeries of the moſt groſs, obſtinate, and unexampled follies, plunged us into a thouſand difficulties. Our preſent ſituation, his Lordſhip farther contended, was now become ſo critical as to require the advice and conſent of our ableſt Stateſmen, and that it would be highly abſurd indeed, to entruſt the conduct of the war, when extended to the whole Houſe of Bourbon, to thoſe very miniſters who had woefully proved themſelves wholly incapable of defending us with any kind of ſucceſs or reputation againſt a *part* of it. His Lordſhip brought into one point of view the whole miſconduct of adminiſtration, pointed out their ignorance and inability in the moſt remarkable inſtances, with proper animadverſions thereon, and laid immediately at their doors the deaths of thoſe thouſands of brave men who have been ſacrificed in the courſe of the American war,

His Lordſhip remarked how entirely the miniſtry had loſt all confidence of the people; that confidence, he ſaid, which it was ſo neceſſary for a miniſtry to enjoy, before they could act with efficacy and ſucceſs; finally maintaining, that the ſpirit of the public was ſo damped by the preſent men in power, that they really could not find it in their hearts to wiſh for victory while they continued to guide the reins of government. His Lordſhip therefore moved, "for an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, "praying, that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed "to remove the preſent ſervants of the Crown from his "confidence, advice and councils."

The noble Lord's motion brought on a very warm and general debate, after which there appeared, upon its being put, Contents 22, Non Contents 60; Majority 38.

Lord Abingdon's motion, which his Lordſhip had moved by way of amendment to the motion for addreſſing his Majeſty, being got rid of, the DUKE OF RICHMOND propoſed another amendment, by moving, "That an "humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying "that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to change "the preſent ſyſtem of meaſures laid down in the cabi-"net, and purſued by his Majeſty's miniſters."

His Grace repreſented, with his uſual good ſenſe and force of argument, the very dangerous principle of our politics for ſome years back, pointed out the many unhappy events that had enſued therefrom, together with the calamitous ſtate to which we were now reduced, and was confident that nothing but an entire alteration of our public meaſures could poſſibly ſave the Britiſh empire from utter deſtruction.

A ſecond debate, equally warm and ſpirited with the firſt, now took place, after which his Grace's motion was rejected by a majority of 34, there being, Contents 32, Non-contents 66.

The two amendments being ſeverally thrown out, Lord Weymouth's motion, as originally ſtated, was put and carried without a diviſion. After which the Houſe adjourned.

LONDON, June 18.

Authentic letters received from Cadiz, by yeſterday's French mail, dated the 25th of laſt month, mention the ſailing of the Spaniſh fleet under the command of Don Cordova, conſiſting of 32 ſhips of the line, ſix frigates, and two fireſhips, which were to be joined by nine ſhips of the line from Ferrol. The French fleet is certainly gone to meet that formidable armament.

The miniſtry ought to be ſeverely puniſhed, was it only for not ſending out our fleet to block up the Breſt fleet, to prevent their joining the Spaniards, as the miniſtry, according to Lord North's expreſſion, LONG LOOKED FOR THE SPANISH DECLARATION.

Nothing but the moſt miraculous circumſtances of good fortune could have ſaved the Eaſt-India fleet, and Admiral Edward's, little ſquadron that convoyed it, conſiſting of three ſail of the line, and two frigates, from falling into the hands of the enemy; but luckily meeting with one of our frigates that had been chaced by Count d'Orvilliers fleet, they altered their courſe, and ſteered back for England, or in leſs than three hours more they had inevitably met their diſaſtrous fate.

Extract of a letter from Rouen, June 9.

"The greateſt preparations are carried on in this province (Normandy) and in Britanny. Our workmen here are employed in repairing the ſhips deſtined to be uſed as tranſports, and this day they began to build the boats neceſſary for the landing of troops; there are now fifty of them on the ſtocks at St. Maloes, where about 60 ſhips of 150 tons burthen have been taken up for the King's ſervice; there are forty at Havre, and fifty at Granville; theſe 150 ſail are now ready, and will be ſufficient to tranſport 25,000 men; the regiment of Normandy is on the way to Breſt, with orders to embark immediately; all the Engliſh, reſiding in or near our ports, have orders to remove at the diſtance of at leaſt ſixty leagues from their preſent ſettlements.

It is ſaid Lord Stormont will be immediately appointed Secretary of State.

Though we are now entered upon a war with Spain, with France and America on our backs, we have formed no one alliance of any conſequence; the fate of Great-Britain therefore, and the full exertion of her ſtrength, depends entirely on the *wiſdom, ſpirit* and *œconomy* of the preſent adminiſtration.

'Tis now with great confidence ſaid, that the Breſt fleet ſailed on the 3d of June, at half paſt two in the afternoon; that it conſiſted of 28 ſhips of the line and 25 frigates; that it contained a great number of troops and marines; that their cockades in their hats were white and red, to ſhew that a union had taken place between France and Spain. 'Tis generally ſuppoſed they are gone to join the Spaniards, and it is to be feared an invaſion of great conſequence will take place on ſome part of the Britiſh dominions: Ireland is at preſent moſt thought of for the place in which the firſt act of hoſtilities will commence.

Yeſterday morning ſome diſpathes were received at Lord Weymouth's office from the Engliſh Ambaſſador at Madrid, who is hourly expected to arrive, as he had taken his leave before the diſpatches came away.

Yeſterday noon meſſengers were diſpatched from the Admiralty to the out-ports, for all the men of war, frigates and ſloops of war, that are in condition, to be fitted out for ſea with all poſſible diſpatch.

Thurſday morning, at 28 minutes paſt three o'clock, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador ſet off from his houſe in Great-George-ſtreet, on his return to Madrid.

Our ſeparation, through the incorrigible obſtinacy of Adminiſtration, is now critically diſtreſſing indeed! unnerved, as the arm of Great-Britain is, by an abſurd and fruitleſs war with America; we have not only this to ſtruggle againſt, the difficulties and diſadvantages of it, but have drawn, by our follies, the whole houſe of Bourbon upon us; and while our military and naval ſtrength is miſerably enervated, and our reſources in a manner exhauſted, France and Spain appear in the height of vigour, furniſhed with the moſt ample means of a formidable and extenſive war, the former over-ſtocked, as it is, with ſhips and troops, while the treaſures of the latter power leaves the French cabinet under no ſort of concern for their finances.

The united deſigns of the Houſe of Bourbon is, to fix the independency of America on the firmeſt baſis, and *ſweep away*, if poſſible, the whole of our Weſt-India iſlands.

At the Court at St. James's, the 18th of June, 1779.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ambaſſador of the King of Spain has, by order of his Court, delivered to Lord Viſcount Weymouth a paper, in which it is declared, that his Catholic Majeſty intends to have recourſe to arms, under the groundleſs pretence of obtaining reparation for injuries ſuppoſed to have been received; and whereas the ſaid Ambaſſador has received orders to retire from this kingdom without taking leave. His Majeſty, being determined to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honor of his crown, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods and ſubjects of the King of Spain, ſo that as well his Majeſty's fleet and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and

veſſels that ſhall be commiſſioned by letters of marque or general repriſals, or otherwiſe, by his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels and goods belonging to the King of Spain, or his ſubjects, or others inhabitants within any the territories of the King of Spain, and bring the ſame to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions; and, to that end his Majeſty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this Board, authorizing the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any perſon or perſons by them empowered and appointed, to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and repriſal to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or others whom the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing and taking the ſhips, veſſels and goods belonging to Spain, and the vaſſals and ſubjects of the King of Spain, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories or dominions; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents:——And his Majeſty's ſaid Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this Board, authorizing the ſaid Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the ſaid Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as alſo the ſeveral Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions, to take cognizance of and judiciouſly proceed upon all and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prizes, and repriſals of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame; and according to the courſe of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels and goods, as ſhall belong to Spain, or the vaſſals and ſubjects of the King of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories and dominions; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual and are according to former precedents; and they are likewiſe to prepare and lay before his Majeſty at this Board, a draught of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the Courts of Admiralty in his Majeſty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as alſo another draught of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſionated for the purpoſes aforementioned.

CHARLESTOWN, *in South-Carolina.*

Auguſt 3. By a perſon who left Savannah laſt week we learn, that the enemy are building a number of boats, which no doubt are intended for ſome ſecret expedition.

Sunday night laſt four armed ſailors took poſſeſſion of our State Pilot Boat Tryal, lying at Prioleau's wharf, on board of which were Meſſrs. Jacob Taylor and William Colſon, and a negroe fellow, who were all confined; they put to ſea immediately, and off the bar gave the two white men the boat, in which they arrived in town laſt night: They kept the fellow. It is ſuppoſed they are gone either to Savannah or Beaufort.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 31.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on the Northern Expedition, dated at Colos, June 28, 1779.

"Col. Hazen with part of the regiment has advanced as far as the river le Moile, diſtant from hence about 40 miles, making a road and building block-houſes; intelligence received from Canada by an officer of ——— regiment, ſent in as ———, is greatly in our favour, the inhabitants of that country are almoſt determined to a man to join us the moment we enter their territories.—The fort at St. John's has a guard of a ſergeant and 15 men only, the cannon are all diſmounted and ſent off, except one or two pieces unfit for ſervice. At Chamblee there is a ſubaltern's guard of 30 men; At the Three Rivers they have a guard of 600, and at Montreal 100 men, which are all the men ſtationed above Quebec; this my friend is good news, and nothing inferior is it, that the enemy have deſtroyed or carried away the whole of their fleet on Lake Champlain except two gallies, one of which mounts one gun only.—This you may rely on."

BOSTON, Auguſt 23.

Extract of a letter from Bilboa, dated July 6, 1779.

"The Breſt, Cadiz, and Ferrol fleets are all at ſea, to the number of 70 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, bombs, &c. ſo that a little time will diſcover their deſtination—All Engliſh effects have been prohibited with the utmoſt ſeverity."

Extract of a letter from Bilboa, dated July 8, to the Honorable Board of War of this State.

"His Catholic Majeſty having thought proper to break off all intercourſe with Great Britain, and to order his Ambaſſador to withdraw from that Court, the King of Great-Britain has granted letters of marque and repriſal againſt the Spaniards, and eight or ten ſmall veſſels have been taken off this port. All Britiſh veſſels were ſtopped in Spain by order from Court the 27th ult. The fleet from Cadiz ſailed the 21ſt ult. and it is here ſaid they have inveſted Gibraltar with 30 ſhips of the line and 12,000 land forces. The 3d inſt. Count D'Orvilliers, with 30 ſail of the line and 12 frigates, were joined off Ferrol by 10 ſail of the line and 3 frigates, from that port. The Engliſh fleet, of 33 ſail of the line, remains in the Channel. A fleet is making up at Toulon, in order to lay ſiege to Minorca.—A very large number of veſſels are taken up in France, and a great body of land forces are marched to the coaſt of Britanny and Normandy, 'tis ſuppoſed a deſcent on the coaſt of England or Ireland is intended, ſhould the fleet be tempted to leave the Channel. The Deputy of this Province came to notify me (being the only American reſident here) that they had orders from Court to furniſh all American armed ſhips with whatever they may want, and to treat the Americans as friends. Every thing wears the moſt promiſing appearance in our favour here, and I believe this ſummer the Engliſh will have buſineſs enough on hand."

The accounts reſpecting the retreat of our little army from Penobſcot being ſo various, we chooſe to omit attempting any particulars until we have it from authority.

Sunday laſt arrived here the Continental frigates Providence, Queen of France and Ranger; during their cruize they fell in with a Jamaica fleet of upwards of 100 ſail, under convoy of ſeveral frigates—This favourable opportunity they improved as well as circumſtances would admit. They picked out nine ſhips and one brig deeply laden with rum, ſugar, &c. four of which has arrived here, two into Portſmouth and one into Cape-Anne. It is ſaid the rum and ſugar captured in the three above prizes amount to upwards of 5000 hogſheads.

Captain Bartlet, of the Brig Starks, in 17 days from the Mole informs, that the privateer ſchooner Greyhound, Captain Jared Wright, from Jamaica, bound on a cruiſe and for New-York, where ſhe was owned, of 14 carriage guns, beſides ſwivels, cohorns, &c. with forty odd men on board, eight of which were Americans, who, after being out 10 days, roſe on the reſt, took poſſeſſion of the ſchooner and carried her into the Mole before he ſailed. Captain Bartlet was on board the privateer.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.

Extracts of ſeveral letters, dated at Major-General Sullivan's Head Quarters on Tioga, Auguſt 31, 1779, to a gentleman in Eaſton.

"Yeſterday a general action enſued, in which the Indians and Tories got compleatly routed. The conflict was long, and I believe on their part was bloody, tho' only 11 dead bodies were found upon the field, and they, I ſuppoſe, would not have been left, if our troops had not puſhed them at the point of the bayonet. Our loſs was but trifling: I think five or ſix were killed, and between 40 and 50 wounded. The cannonade on our part was elegant, and gave the Indians ſuch a panic, that they fled with great precipitation from the field. One Tory and one Negroe were taken priſoners, who give information that their whole force were collected here. This ſettlement is routed root and branch, all the houſes burnt, and the corn fields deſtroyed. It is very remarkable General Sullivan has been twice ſucceſsful on the 29th of Auguſt."

"I have juſt time to inform you, that on Sunday morning laſt our advanced parties diſcovered the enemy's breaſtworks between Chemung and Newtown, they immediately gave intelligence; their right flank was ſecured by the river, and their left by a high hill. General Poor's brigade was immediately ordered to wheel off and endeavour to gain their left flank, and if poſſible to ſurround them, whilſt our artillery and main body attacked them in front—they ſtood a hot cannonade for more than two hours, but upon their diſcovering our intentions of ſurrounding them, the retreat halloo was given, and they retreated with the utmoſt precipitation, leaving their packs, a number of ſcalping-knives, tomhawks, &c. behind them. We purſued them upwards of 2 miles, took two priſoners, one white man and one negroe; they croſſed the river and carried off a number of killed and wounded, as we found by their tracks of blood, and two canoes which we found covered with blood. I ſaw eight of their warriors ſcalps taken on the ſpot, and I heard of fourteen more dead Indians that were found hid with leaves. Their breaſt work was artfully and ſtrong conſtructed, with logs and blinds made with boughs, and extended upwards of half a mile. The party was headed by the two Butlers and Brant, and conſiſted of about 600 Indians, and 200 tories, by the beſt intelligence we can get. Our loſs is 4 killed and 32 wounded, moſtly ſlight."

Extract of a letter from Wyoming, Sept. 2, 1779.

"At two o'clock this morning Doctor Kendall arrived at this place from Chemung, and brings the following intelligence.—"On Sunday morning laſt, our army diſcovered a large breaſtwork in a narrow paſſage, about 4 miles above Chemung, where Meſſrs. Butler, Brant and M'Donald had collected all their force. General Sullivan attacked them; the enemy returned the fire, and the engagement laſted near two hours, when the ſavages gave way and were compleatly routed—25 of them were left dead on the field, ſome priſoners were taken. Our loſs was one Lieutenant and four Privates killed, and one Major, one Captain, and 33 Privates wounded. Mr. Butler's commiſſion and the commiſſion of another officer were taken, with ſeveral orderly books."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 4, 1779.

"Mr. Crockett, of this town, who has been at Auguſta Springs in Virginia, for his health, came home laſt night and reports, that Colonel Clarke has taken Fort Detroit, made 250 priſoners, and reduced that country. His informant ſaw ſome of the priſoners."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bilboa (Spain) to his friend in this city dated July 6, 1779.

"Our coaſt is clear ſince the French and Spaniſh fleets cruize the ſeas. War with England has already taken place; of courſe all your prizes will meet with a fine ſale here."

By Captain Aſhmead, arrived here in three weeks from St. Euſtatia, we learn, that Count d'Eſtaing and Admiral Byron's fleets had been out at ſea for ſome time, but they had no accounts there from either of them when he ſailed.

Captain Geddis, in the brig Holker, has taken and ſent in two more prizes, one a brig from Jamaica for New-York, with rum; the other a brig in ballaſt, from New-York for Ireland.

Laſt Friday was ſent into this port, by the Schooner Mars, Capt. Taylor, the privateer ſloop Active, mounting 12 four pounders, late commanded by Laughlin M'Guire. During the action ſhe had two men killed, and the Gunner mortally wounded.

The ſhip Jay, in company with two or three privateers from this port, has taken a large ſhip from Jamaica, and ſent her into Sinepuxent.

Black Horſe, Auguſt 30, 1779.

AT a Meeting of the Committee of the County of Burlington, at the Black Horſe, on the 30th of this inſtant, it was unanimouſly *Reſolved*, That the regulation of prices fixed upon at a former ſitting of this Committee, bearing date the 21ſt of July laſt, be continued until altered by this or a future Committee.

The Committee adjourned till Monday, the 13th of September next,---to meet at Mountholly.

PETER TALLMAN, Chairman.

JOHN BENEZET

CONTINUES to give the higheſt current Price for Bills on the Commiſſioners at Paris, for Intereſt due on Loan-Office Certificates; he has for Sale a Quantity of Opium; alſo a Bill upon Accomack, for 3733*l.* Virginia currency. §

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

A freſh Aſſortment, juſt opened, and to be ſold reaſonable, by

SHARP DELANY,

At Boerhaave's Head, the Corner of Walnut and Second-Streets, Amongſt which are the following----

BEST Peruvian bark; jalap; rhubarb; camphor; ipecacuanha; antimony; ſulphur; ſena; opium; glauber ſalts, Epſom ditto; cream of tartar; Roman vitriol; balſ. capivi; myrrh; ſalt petre; præcipitat. rub. præcipitat. alb. mercur. dulcis; Æthiops miner. reſina jalapii; reſina ſcammon; ſal veget; ſal centaur; kermes mineral; antimon. diaphor. pulv. cornachin. theriac. venet; confect. de hyacinth, &c.

Medicine cheſts of different ſizes, with plain and uſeful directions, for ſhips, &c. may be had as above, and moſt kinds of Patent Medicines. †

ON Monday, the 13th September, at ten o'clock, at the city Vendue Store, will begin the ſale of the cargo of the prize ſnow Diana, from London, bound to New-York, taken by the brigantine Holker, George Geddes, commander.

This cargo conſiſts of an elegant, well choſen and very general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, and will be diſpoſed of in lots convenient for the purchaſers.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marſhal.

The Marſhal requeſts the purchaſers will be prepared to pay the money as ſoon as they are furniſhed with the bills, as it will be very inconvenient to be under the neceſſity of calling more than once for it. ‖ I W.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN the night of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, a bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, 14½ hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind feet white, and branded on one of his flanks with a kind of a K. Whoever brings ſaid Horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid. W. WILL. †

Lebanon, Auguſt 26, 1779.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I OBSERVE in Colonel Ethan Allen's narrative, &c. my name mentioned, in ſuch a manner as plainly indicates the very unfriendly intentions of the writer.---He aſſerts that, being a priſoner at New York, I "gave out that the country was moſt univerſally ſubmitting to the Engliſh king's authority, and that there would be little or no oppoſition to Great-Britain."--I deny that ever I had any converſation with Colonel Ethan Allen; nor am I conſcious of having mentioned, to any other perſon, a ſentence which might tend to convey ſuch ideas.---He obſerves further, that "from my conduct, the officers were apprehenſive that I was a knave, at leaſt I was eſteemed ſo by moſt of them." Dark inſinuations have ſometimes effected that, which facts liable to be contradicted have failed of: I hope, however, ſo much of the public's favour, that they will not decide upon my conduct, until they become acquainted with the particular circumſtance (for it cannot be the "feaſting with General de Heiſter,") to which the writer alludes.---To ſhew the improbability of my being "eſteemed as a knave by moſt of the officers,"---I have the happineſs of informing the public, that I have ſince frequently been in company with many of the gentlemen who were priſoners with me at New-York, who I am certain would not degrade themſelves by aſſociating with a perſon whom they conſidered in that point of view.

† NICHOLAS HOUSEGAR.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the farm of the ſubſcriber, near the Falls of Schuylkill, laſt night, the four following HORSES, viz.

One pair of bay horſes, about 15 hands high, the one a very light bay, trots ſo cloſe as to ſtrike, with black mane, tail and legs, about nine years old; the other a brighter bay, very ſquare built, paces a little, and is ſix years old, full 15 hands high.

One bright bay, about 14 hands high, with a very white ſtar in his forehead, goes lame with the near hind foot, and is branded on that buttock H. S. a natural trotter, about eight years old.

One half-blooded brown horſe, with a ſwitch tail, a ſmall blaze down his forehead, trots very genteely, near 15 hands high, and between four and five years old.

Whoever reſtores theſe horſes, if ſtrayed, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars* for each, but if ſtolen, and they are returned with the thief, or thieves, ſhall receive *One Hundred Dollars* for each, and all charges paid by THOMAS BOND, jun.

The Spring Houſe on ſaid farm was broke open on Thurſday night laſt, and robbed particularly of a large braſs kettle that would contain from 20 to 30 gallons; whoever returns ſaid kettle, ſhall receive *One Hundred Dollars* reward, and no queſtions aſked. *Belle-Air, Monday Sept. 5. 1779.* †

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A PLANTATION ſituated in Red Lyon hundred, New-Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, 7 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, 5 from Harſburgh, 3 from Port-Penn, 12 from the Head of Elk, 2 from two merchant mills, and 3 from three different places of worſhip; adjoining lands of Mr. Anthony Duſhane and others; containing 234 acres of land, 80 whereof is marſh and maple ſwamp, well banked, and the greateſt part drained and fit for graſs; one hundred acres of land cleared and divided into five fields, with water in each field; the land and marſh is very good, and well calculated for either grazing or farming; 54 acres of woodland well timbered. There are on ſaid premiſes a frame dwelling-houſe, kitchen, granary, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes in tolerable repair, a ſmall apple and peach orchard, and a well of excellent water walled with brick. Said place is beautifully ſituated between St. George's Creek bounding on the ſouth, and Dragon Run on the north, the meadow grounds lying on ſaid creeks, with the upland between. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, and have a view of the lands, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Cæcil county, near the Head of Elk.

ISAAC THOMAS.

N. B. If the above place is not ſold before the 24th of September inſt. it will be ſold on that day at Public Vendue on the premiſes. ¶ I. T.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1779.

One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, this morning, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Moravian-Alley, and ſtolen one ſilver watch, with a china face, maker's name George Street, No. 3430, alſo one ſtriped and ſpotted laylock gown. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, ſo that the owner may get the goods again, ſhall have the above reward, and for the goods only One Hundred Dollars, paid by WILLIAM DAWES, living in the above place. ¶

Springfield Townſhip, Bucks County, Auguſt 23, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the night or in the morning of the 20th inſtant, a ſorrel Mare, about 11 or 12 years old, about 15 hands high, has a brand on the near ſide, but the letters very dark, has a white mane and tail, newly ſhod before, and only one ſhoe on her hind feet. When ſhe paces or trots, goes very tender on her fore feet, and on her hind feet walks crooked, ſo that ſhe wears out the outſides of the irons firſt. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have Thirty Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

† ABRAHAM FUNK.

Auguſt 26, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber near this city, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, a ſtar in his forehead, a ſwitch tail, his mane wore with the collar, no brand that can be remembered, was ſhod all round, when hard travelled will rub the ſkin off his fore paſtern joints. Any perſon apprehending the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have the horſe, ſhall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

‡ JOHN LITTLE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Mountbethel townſhip, Northampton county, about the 18th of June laſt, a ſorrel roan HORSE, without either brand or ear-mark, with a bald face, and white eyes, a natural trotter, about 13½ hands high, and about five years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. If ſaid horſe is not owned by the firſt of January, he will be ſold for his coſt. JOHN HUTCHINSON. ¶

SALE of forfeited ESTATES.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Henry Welſſing, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give notice, That the real eſtates of the ſaid Henry Welſſing, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following meſſuages, lots, rents, and tenements, to wit.

A certain two-ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from Delaware, the lot containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 18 feet, and in depth north and South 110 feet, with the privilege of a 3 feet alley, bounded weſtward by ground of Benjamin Swett, northward by ground of Abraham Peters, eaſtward by ground of Charles Chamberlaine, and ſouthward by High-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 48 Spaniſh milled ſilver dollars, or the value thereof in lawful money of Pennſylvania

Alſo a yearly rent-charge or ſum of 14⅔ Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars, or value thereof in lawful money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing out of a lot of ground whereon a two-ſtory brick tenement is erected (in the tenure of Abraham Peters) adjoining the north end of the above deſcribed lot; late the eſtate of the ſaid Henry Welſſing.

A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Stamper's Alley, between Second and Third ſtreet, in ſaid city; the lot containing in breadth about 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth about 43 feet 6 inches; late the eſtate of the ſaid Joel Evans.

And a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in the ſaid city, containing in breadth north and ſouth 17 feet 6 inches, and in depth eaſt and weſt 162 feet 9 inches; bounded ſouthward by a ten feet alley (whereof this lot has the privilege) on which lot are erected a three-ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen and bake-houſe, and a frame ſtable and chaiſe houſe; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Napper.

A certain elegant three-ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, frame ſtable and chaiſe-houſe, and lot of ground, whereon the ſaid buildings are erected, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, in the ſaid city; the lot containing in breadth 18 feet and extending in depth from High-ſtreet to South-ſtreet, being 200 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of "£ 18 lawful money of America" per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Yorke, at preſent occupied by the Honourable Charles Thompſon, Eſquire.

A certain brick meſſuage, kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 17 feet 10 inches, and continuing that breadth as far as the buildings extend, then narrowing to the breadth of 16 feet 10 inches, and continuing that breadth to Crown-ſtreet, the whole depth of the lot from Fourth-ſtreet to Crown-ſtreet, being 175 feet; bounded northward by a meſſuage and lot of David Pancoaſt, and ſouthward by a meſſuage and lot of Uriah Woolman; late the eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon Burr.

A certain one-ſtory brick tenement, frame ſmith's ſhop and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-weſterly corner of Union and Third-ſtreets, the lot containing in breadth on Third-ſtreet about 23 feet 6 inches, and in depth on Union-ſtreet about 41 feet, be it in breadth or depth more or leſs; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 8 : 12 : 6. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Smith.

And a certain three-ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, frame ſtable, chaiſe-houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and near the laſt above deſcribed premiſes; the lot containing in breadth on Union-ſtreet about 19 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth about feet (at preſent occupied by Colonel Lutterlow) late the eſtate of the ſaid John Henderſon.

All which will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe in ſaid city, on Monday, the 4th day of October next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and the ſale will be continued from day to day until the whole ſhall be diſpoſed of.

And we the Agents aforeſaid do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and the creditors of the ſaid Henry Welſſing, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr George Smith, and John Henderſon, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

CHARLES WILSON PEALE, WILLIAM WILL, ROBERT SMITH, Agents.

Philadelphia, September 1. 1779.

Cheſter County, Auguſt 25, 1779.

WAS taken up paſſing through this county, a ſuſpicious perſon without a paſs, an elderly man, who called himſelf *Edmond Duyre*, with the following articles, *viz.* 12 ſhirts, 1 pair of ſheets, 1 blanket, 1 ſurtout, 1 big coat, 3 ſtrait bodied coats, 9 yards of worſted and linen, a pair of buckſkin breeches, 1 under waiſtcoat, 3 pair of woollen ſtockings, 2 pair of linen ditto, 2 white aprons, 1 woman's ſhift, 3 white handkerchiefs, 2 long gowns, 3 petticoats, 1 pair of ſtays, 1 ſhort cloak, 3 womens caps, a very genteel fowling piece tipped with ſilver, falſe breech'd, &c. a caſe of pocket piſtols, and a quantity of Continental money; a large cheſtnut ſorrel mare, with a colt; all which effects being depoſited in my care, if ſaid goods ſhould have been unjuſtly obtained by ſaid *Duyre*, the owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ 4 *W.* THOMAS TAYLOR.

VALUABLE MILLS, and PLANTATION, to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, containing 250 acres of land, ſituate in Baltimore county, within 20 miles of Baltimore-Town, and 3 miles of Reiſter's-Town, on the main Falls of Patapſco, a never-failing ſtream of water, whereon is erected a very valuable new and compleat merchant-mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a compleat ſaw-mill, a large ſtone-houſe, a frame barn, ſtables, and out-houſes; there is about 14 acres of meadow made and more may be made; there are alſo two other good mill-ſeats on ſaid land; the ſituation is remarkably pleaſant and convenient, and is the beſt ſituated in the county for purchaſing of wheat. For further particulars, apply to Mr. MARTIN EBERHAND, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Baltimore-Town.

¶ PETER SHEPHERD.

Auguſt 24, 1779.

STRAYED or drove away from the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, eight YOUNG CATTLE, viz. four three year old Stears, two of them red with ſome white, cropped in the right or off ear; the other two I cannot tell their ear-marks, but their natural marks are ſuch, one of them pale red with white face, ſtumpy horns and ſhort tail; the other all red with an uncommon long buſhy tail. Two two year old Heifers, one black with white face; the other red. Two yearling Bulls black and white, one with white face; all theſe cropped in the right ear. Whoever ſecures and brings to the owner the abovementioned cattle, ſhall be entitled to FORTY DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ DAVID DAVIS GLANDY.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, jun. late of the county of Northampton, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, we, the Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give NOTICE, that the eſtates of the ſaid Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, junior, conſiſting of the following, Andrew Allen's, 203 acres and 177 and 3-qrs. ditto, being two lots of an 1800 acre tract on Monakeſy creek, about five miles from Bethlehem; three plantations, containing about 223 acres each, on a branch of ſaid creek. John Young's, the one half of an undivided tract on ſaid creek, containing 416 acres; the one half of ditto on Buſhkill creek, about three miles from Eaſton. William Thomas's, a plantation in Penn's townſhip, containing about 300 acres, a large ſtone houſe, and log barn, &c. thereon; another plantation in ſaid townſhip, containing 150 acres, log houſe and barn thereon; three other tracts in ſaid townſhip, containing about 200 acres each. Joſhua Thomas's, a plantation in ſaid townſhip, containing about 300 acres, log houſe and barn thereon. Samuel Cuſtard's, a plantation, containing 150 acres, log houſe and barn thereon. John Holder's, a tract of land in ſaid townſhip, containing about 200 acres. All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe, at Eaſton, on the 23d day of September next; the ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by Law directed.

And we, the Agents, do alſo, purſuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or either of them, and creditors of the ſaid Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, junior, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

¶ STEPHEN BALLIET,)
Auguſt 10, 1779. WILLIAM M'NAIR,) Agents, &c.

Saliſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County, Auguſt 19, 1779.

LEFT at the ſubſcriber's, on Thurſday the 29th of July laſt, A Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, to be paſtured and fed with oats: The man who left the horſe ſaid he would be for him in three days after; he is therefore deſired to come for the horſe and pay for his feeding, or he will be ſold to pay coſt according to law, by me ANDREW LITTLE. ¶

Auguſt 23, 1779.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Cherry-Alley, Philadelphia, on Saturday laſt, SIX FEATHEREDGED TEA-SPOONS, marked B. E. W. TWENTY DOLLARS Reward will be given, and no Queſtions aſked, if returned; FORTY DOLLARS for diſcovering the thief and ſpoons, paid by BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.

A CREDITABLE WOMAN, with a good Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended, wants to take a Child to nurſe, of a reputable Family's. None other need apply. Enquire of the PRINTERS. †

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, a black GELDING, four years old, ſhod all round, his hind feet and one fore foot white, the other black, trots, paces and hand-gallops. Whoever takes up ſaid Gelding and brings him to me, or gives information, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN EGNER, living in Long Swamp, Bucks county. ¶

State of Maryland, Queen-Anne's County, Auguſt 19. 1779.

CHESTER-MILL RACES.

TO be RUN for, over Tun Bridge Courſe, near Cheſter-Mill, on Monday, the 7th day of October next, a Purſe of Five Hundred Pounds, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, the four mile heats; aged horſes carrying ten ſtone, ſix years old nine ſtone four pounds; five years, 8 ſtone 8 pounds; four years, 7 ſtone 12 pounds.

On the day following will be run for, over the ſame courſe, a Purſe of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, the two mile heats, full bred horſes aged carrying 11 ſtone, deducting for deficiency of blood and age, agreeable to the rules of racing, the winning horſe the preceding day excepted.

Alſo on the next day will be run for, over the aforeſaid courſe, on the ſame terms as the preceding day, a Purſe of One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, the winning horſes the preceding days excepted.

Horſes to be entered with the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday preceding the firſt day's race, and the day preceding each race after, paying for the firſt day's entrance Twenty-five Pounds; for the ſecond, Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings; for the third, Six Pounds Five Shillings, or double at the poſt.

Proper Judges will be appointed to decide all matters, agreeable to the rules of racing.

Certificates of the blood and age of each horſe, properly atteſted, will be required.

Convenient Stages will be erected for Ladies and Gentlemen, and neceſſary accommodations provided, by their obedient humble ſervant, ELIJAH MINOR. ‖

Northampton County, in Pennſylvania, Eaſton, Auguſt 28, 1779.

COMMITTED to the gaol of the ſaid county, on the 26th inſtant, two certain Negroe men, who anſwer particularly to the advertiſement ſigned by Michael Gretter and Robert Gamble (of two Negroes who ran away, purchaſed of an agent appointed by Doctor Mills of Carolina) publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette the 30th of June laſt, No. 2559. Their maſters are requeſted to come, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ PETER EALER, Gaoler.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 14, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a light ſorrel HORSE, 17 hands high, bald face, glaſs eyes, four white legs, light coloured mane and tail, his mane clipped, ſhod all round, no brand nor ear-mark, a chain round his neck. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

¶ JOHN STROOP, Porter.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1779.

WHEREAS a certain perſon, who calls himſelf Doctor *JOHN HUNT*, made his eſcape from me out of Brunſwick gaol, in the county of Middleſex, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on account of horſe-ſtealing, and ſince has been in gaol in the city of Philadelphia, there diſcharged from confinement by a number of villains, aſſociates of his, on the 19th inſtant. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid *Hunt*, and ſecuring him in any gaol on the continent of America, and giving me information thereof, ſhall receive EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD, paid by JOHN VANKIRK, late Sheriff of ſaid county and ſtate. The above fellow goes ſome times by the name of *John Whitmore*, and *John Campbell*. ¶

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junior, Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolly, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, conſiſting of the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, Houſes, viz. John Potts's eſtate, in Pott's-Town, called Howe, containing 170 acres, great part meadow, one ſtone houſe and other improvements. John Butcher's, about 56 acres, on Schuylkill, in Blockley townſhip, with the buildings and improvements. Thomas Mackineſs's, a Lot, the corner of Vine and Third-ſtreets, with five houſes and a ſtable thereon. Chriſtopher Sower's, Five Lots in Germantown townſhip, No. 1, 6¾ Acres on Bowman's Lane and townſhip line, part meadow; No. 2, about 1¾ Acres near Germantown, on ſaid Bowman's Lane; No. 3, where Chriſtopher Sower formerly lived, about 6 Acres, a large ſtone houſe, extenſive back buildings, and other improvements; No. 4, one acre and a quarter, the corner of Germantown main ſtreet and Bowman's Lane, a ſtone houſe, and other improvements; No. 5, Six acres and a half, part meadow, on Keyſer's Lane, Two Lots in the Northern Liberties; No. 6, Half an acre at the Falls of Schuylkill, a Paper-Mill, Saw-Mill, and other improvements; No. 7, 3½ Acres near the above, a ſtone houſe and other improvements, Two Lots in Roxborough townſhip; No. 8, Eighty-three and three-quarter Acres of woodland, extending from Schuylkill to Ridge road, a ſmall Log Houſe thereon; No. 9, Three-quarters of an acre, on Plymouth and Schuylkill ferry roads. Chriſtopher Sower, junior's, Nineteen and a half acres, part meadow, in Briſtol townſhip, near the back end of Paſtorius's Lands. Holton Jones's, Two Lots in Germantown; No. 1, About one and a half acres on the main ſtreet, a ſtone houſe and other improvements; No. 2, Five and a half acres of orchard, near the above. Samuel Shoemaker's, No. 1, A grount-rent of 42l. 10s. per annum, iſſuing out of the eſtate of Thomas Brittain; No. 2, A bank Lot, 20 feet front on Front and Water-ſtreets, and 40 feet deep near Callowhill-ſtreet. John Parrock's, No. 1, Forty-ſeven acres, about one half bank meadow, adjoining the river Delaware, and Point road, a houſe, barn, and other improvements; No. 2, About five acres, the corner of Fourth-ſtreet and Hickory Lane, a brick houſe thereon, both in the Northern Liberties. Joel Evans's, Fifty acres on Cobb's creek, in Blockley townſhip, two houſes and other improvements. John Tolley's, No. 1, An unexpired Leaſe of 15 years, two three-ſtory brick houſes, the corner of Catharine and Front-ſtreets, in Southwark; No. 2, A frame Houſe and Lot of Ground in Catharine-ſtreet, adjoining the above. George Enſor's, Two two-ſtory brick Houſes and a Lot of Ground, in Second-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets, in Southwark. Peter Arthur's, No. 1, A frame Houſe and Lot of Ground, in Second-ſtreet, near the above; No. 2 A Lot in Plumb-ſtreet, and Southwark aforeſaid, 15 feet 2 inches front, and 95 feet deep to an alley. George Harding's, Three Lots in Southwark, No. 1, 19 feet 4½ inches front on Third-ſtreet, and 80 feet deep, one two-ſtory brick houſe thereon; No. 2, Twenty-ſix feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 80 feet deep, adjoining the ſame, two two-ſtory frame houſes thereon; No. 3, Twenty-two feet and a half front on Third and George's ſtreets, and extending from ſtreet to ſtreet, 200 feet, four frame houſes thereon: The whole lying between South and Shippen-ſtreets. William Rhodden's, A Lot in Southwark, 20 feet front on Catharine-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and 101½ feet deep, a two-ſtory frame houſe thereon. John Bartlet's, One moiety of an eſtate in Southwark, 36 feet front on Second-ſtreet, and 200 feet deep, three two ſtory brick houſes thereon. Reynold Keen's, No. 1, 212 acres, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from the city, a very elegant houſe, and ſundry other improvements; No. 2, Twenty-four acres adjoining the above. All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe, at Philadelphia, on the 18th day of September inſt. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of. The terms of ſale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money, the remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof. GEORGE SMITH,) Agents.
THOMAS HALE,)

Auguſt 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Charles-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a bright BAY MARE, dark mane and tail, a blaze down her face, inclining a little to one noſtril, paces and trots, about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder I. C. four years old paſt. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the MARE only, ſo that ſhe may be had again, TWENTY DOLLARS and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH CONRAD. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, at the ſame time with the above, a BAY COLT, three years old paſt, 14½ hands high, a handſome, well made colt, trots and paces, a ſort of a dull ſtar in his forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid thief, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the COLT only TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN WILLIAMS. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of REBECCA MANN, late of Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and ſave further trouble; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly adjuſted, againſt the firſt day of October next, in order for payment, by SAMUEL M'NAIR, JOHN MANN, and SAMUEL MANN, Executors of JOHN MANN, ſenr. deceaſed, who was Adminiſtrator of the above eſtate. *Auguſt* 21, 1779. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living at old Miller's mill, in Bucks county, A DUNN MARE, with a white mane and tail, 13 years old, branded I. S. on her buttock, and a blaze in her forehead. Whoever takes up the ſaid MARE, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, or to EDWARD UPPEGROVE, in Philadelphia county, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB CLEMMINGS. ¶

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AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1779.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER X.

IT is no uncommon thing for men to be warm in a cauſe, and yet not to know why it is that they are warm. The paſſion of one is lighted up by the paſſion of another, and the whole circle is on flame; but the mind, in the mean time, is, like a dark chamber, without a ſingle ray of light to pervade it. In this caſe it will happen that when the haſty paſſion ſhall have ſpent its force, the generous reſolutions which it kindled up ſhall alſo die with it.

In the great affairs of religion, a ſtrong flaſh of ideas on the fancy may excite a combuſtion of devotion; but, unleſs the reaſon is engaged to feed and ſupply the burning, it will die away, and neither light nor heat will be found remaining in it. It was the commendation of the citizens of Berea, when the goſpel was firſt preached to them, that "they ſearched the ſcriptures whether theſe things were ſo." Thoſe who, without examination had received it, without examination might alſo give it up; but this more "honourable" people had maturely weighed the doctrine, and embracing it, gave ground to believe, that as they were rational, ſo they would be perſevering chriſtians.

The political concerns of our country are equally the objects of reflection; and yet men will often times be engaged in a meaſure, and will puſh it warmly, though they know not the ground upon which they had ſet out. Like the townſmen of Epheſus, the aſſembly is "confuſed," and the greater part "know not why it is that they are called together." "Zeal" of this kind "without knowledge," as it is commonly extravagant, ſo it is but of ſhort continuance.

I am therefore greatly happy when I take a view of this country, and conſider that, in our conteſt with Great-Britain, ſo much light has been thrown upon the minds of the common people. You will ſcarcely find a man ſo uninformed as not to be able to explain to you not the ſteps only, but the manner in which every ſtep has been taken, on the one ſide to enſlave, and on the other to reſiſt, in the courſe of the debate. I am fully of opinion, that there are plain farmers in our country, who will diſcourſe more ſenſibly on the great principles of our oppoſition, than any even the moſt eminent amongſt that minority in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, who had undertaken to defend our cauſe. The ſpeeches of theſe have been a tiſſue of abſurd contradiction, granting the ſupreme authority of Parliament in ſome caſes, and yet not granting it in all; as if what was ſupreme and did extend in any caſe could be limited. But the plain mechanic, or the farmer of our country, will inform you that her authority never did extend in any caſe; and hence all debate about the limit between the authority of Britain, and the legiſlative right of America, which lay unoccupied like a wide interval, and was called the "Great Serbonian Bog,"* vaniſhed at once.

It would give me great pleaſure to have it in my power to pay the ſame compliment to the underſtanding of my countrymen with regard to their accurate and clear knowledge of the nature, the extent, and the principles of that treaty into which we have entered with the court of France. There would then be leſs danger from any attempt of the adverſary to ſeduce us from it. Our paſſions are as much engaged in its favour as it is poſſible for the paſſions of men to be engaged in any matter whatſoever; but I am apprehenſive that our reaſon is not ſo well-informed as it ought to be, and though our attachment is indeed ſtrong towards it, yet we embrace it not with the nobler faculty, or power of the ſoul, the underſtanding.

Thoſe great men who, in our debate with Britain, drew their pens and illumined the ſubject, either weary with a long ſervice, or ſo engaged that they could not undertake a new taſk, have been ſilent with regard to the many and particular advantages of our new connection. The people in the mean time, called off to yield a perſonal ſervice in the field, have not had leiſure to attend to what might be ſaid to them, even if there had been thoſe who could undertake to explain it. Hence it is, that though almoſt every man can give you a good account of the meaſures, and the injuries of Britain, yet few can note down preciſely the ſpirit, principles, and great extent and glorious nature of our preſent ſafe and happy alliance.

Shall not I therefore be thought to deſerve thanks, who, amidſt a multiplicity of avocations, have endeavoured to obtain ſome accurate and clear knowledge of the equal nature and reciprocal advantages of this alliance, and do ſometimes ſnatch a moment to note down in a plain manner what I have to ſay upon the ſubject. Certainly I ſhall at leaſt deſerve to be heard, more eſpecially, as avoiding all perſonal reflections that might wound the feelings of particular men, I proceed undeviating from the path in which I had ſet out, and keeping ſingly in my view the information of the people, on a ſubject in which I conceive them to be ſo deeply intereſted. It is not to be ſuppoſed but that I have my feelings as well as other men, and that oftentimes, when a good opportunity preſents itſelf, I am under ſome temptation to give a ſlap in the face to one and another as I paſs along, and to revenge myſelf on thoſe whoſe pride and faſtidiouſneſs I diſapprove, or who, from any cauſe, are pleaſed to be my enemies. It might be in my power to do this in a manner that all the world would know the originals whoſe characters I had deſcribed, and yet neither the mouths of law nor the tongues of the men could ſay any thing againſt me, not being able to affix it certainly that they were the very individuals pointed out by the ſarcaſm. But as I have in view the good of my country and not the gratification of reſentment, however well-founded it may be, I ſhall diſdain every thing of this nature, and go on with what I had propoſed, the conſideration of "the treaty," and of the great good that muſt flow from it.

To take this matter clearly along, it will be neceſſary that we go back to that period when firſt our commiſſioners at Paris ſolicited the court of France for aſſiſtance in our juſt and defenſive war with Britain. On this occaſion it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the court, by one of her ſervants, might have entered into a converſation with our commiſſioners to the following purpoſe.——Gentlemen, we are not unacquainted with the nature of your debate, and we have been witneſs of the reſolution and the perſeverance you have manifeſted; but were we to place ourſelves in the ſame line with you, and to make your enemies our enemies, what are we to gain by it? The power of Great-Britain, eſpecially by ſea, is not contemptible. You are not able to add a ſingle ſhip of force to our fleets, to enable us to combat her with more advantage, on what ſhe has called her own element. Your privateers may diſtreſs her commerce, but you do not inform us that you poſſeſs what may deſerve the name of a maritime force. Juſt reſpiring from a former war ſhall we then draw upon ourſelves the hoſtility of this power, whom we have experienced to be greatly formidable in her naval ſtrength? Shall we do this without the hope of aſſiſtance in the war, and at the ſame time without the proſpect of advantage to be gained by it? Your cauſe may be juſt, and you may deſerve that liberty for which you have contended; but you are not to apprehend that the whole French nation has taken upon herſelf a vow of knight-hood, and is about to go through the earth to reſcue fair ladies, and to free the world of monſters. The days of chivalry and romance are over; and France embarking in your cauſe from a heroic principle of doing kind acts, without the leaſt proſpect of advantage, might be conſidered, in future times, as we now conſider the Dukes of Normandy and the ſovereigns of other States of Europe, in their expeditions to the holy land.

But let me ſee: there are ſome advantages which it may be in your power to concede to us. We underſtand, from the hiſtory of your connection with Great-Britain, that you had acquieſced in the reſtriction of your commerce to her ſhores, and this as a recompence for that protection which her fleets afforded you. It was the ground of your complaint, that, over and above this, ſhe inſiſted upon a right to tax and "to bind, in all caſes whatſoever." Are you willing to grant to France this excluſive right of your commerce for the ſame protection? Or, if you deſire an unreſtrained commerce, will you engage a ſum of money to be paid at a future day, to indemniſy for the expences of a war to which, on your account, ſhe may be in the end expoſed?

Or, if this is not agreeable, is there no adjoining territory which you may aſſiſt us to reduce, and which you may guarantee to France? Gentlemen, I will take the liberty to caſt my eye upon that map which you have in your poſſeſſion. It is the map of the Thirteen United States, which extend from the country waſhed by the Kennebec and Penobſcot on the north, to the Savannah on the ſouth, and in breadth, from the ocean to the inland country. To the north of theſe States claimed and poſſeſſed by you, is Canada and Nova Scotia, and to the ſouth is the country of the two Floridas, yet in poſſeſſion of the crown of Great-Britain. To Canada we have a proper claim, as it has been wreſted from us in the late war by that very power to whom you are now in oppoſition. Nova Scotia could be held conveniently with this, and both would be advantageous becauſe of the fur trade, and likewiſe on account of their ſituation neighbouring to the fiſheries of Newfoundland, to ſome ſhare of which we have an excluſive right, and to what remains, a common right with all nations. The country of the two Floridas would form a happy diſtrict, towards the Miſſiſippi river. Will you guarantee both theſe eſtates to France, on condition that ſhe takes a decided part in your behalf, in the conteſt with Great-Britain?——

This might have been the language of the court of France; and for my part I do not ſee what we could have ſaid in anſwer to it. The conditions were reaſonable, and it was every hour before our eyes, that if we did not by ſome means obtain her aſſiſtance, we ſhould be reduced to extreme diſtreſs. But France laid our commiſſioners under no embarraſſments of this nature. She expatiated not upon the riſk and the expences of a war, in order that ſhe might have it in her power to ſcrew us up to ſome hard conditions. She did not inſult our poverty by telling us that ſhe knew we had not money to pay for her aſſiſtance, and therefore ſhe could not expect it from us. She did not wound our pride by inſiſting that we ſhould reſtrict our commerce to her ſhores, nor did ſhe impoſe the hard circumſtance of ſuffering her to repoſſeſs Canada, and to bend her empire as ſhe did formerly to the weſt of our plantations. No, I can aſſert it to have been the reaſoning of her councils, that it would be neither her intereſt nor our intereſt that a compact upon any other than on equal terms ſhould take place between us; and therefore ſhe would not admit that one conceſſion ſhould be made in favour of her commerce; or that any of the expences of a war, which would unavoidably ſucceed, ſhould be reimburſed to her; or that a foot of territory ſhould be made the ſtipulation for her ſervice. She well knew that reſtricted commerce, and money to be paid at a future day, would hang upon the minds of the people of America, and produce diſcontent, and in the end be the ſource of debate and diſruption. The poſſeſſion of a neighbouring territory would be particularly dangerous. The diſputes that would ariſe between the ſubjects of the one dominion and the citizens of the other, on the limits of the two poſſeſſions, would claim the attention of the King of France and the States of America, which might involve a war of longer duration than that in which we are engaged with Great-Britain, and from which our ally has now ſought to relieve us. Beſides, the Indians on our frontiers would now and then, from the jealouſy and ſuſpicion of their natures, or provoked by a juſt cauſe, make incurſions on the ſettlements of France, and of theſe States; in which caſe the inhabitants on one ſide, and thoſe on the other would be charged, and perhaps be too often chargeable, with having inſtigated them to ſuch hoſtilities. This would be the bottom ſtone of buildings, not of love and good offices, and wealth, and glory to the two dominions, but of hatred, violence, and war, and mens bones whitening on the fields of battle for ſucceeding generations. To avoid conſequences of this nature, France has ſtruck away every circumſtance that could involve a quarrel. She has "renounced for ever the poſſeſſion" of any territory neighbouring to us. It is not in our power to diſagree about the boundaries and land marks of our poſſeſſions on the continent. The limit is preciſely marked, not by a line drawn upon the earth, or imaginary in the heavens, but by the current of the bay of Mexico, and the wide Atlantic ocean.

In the mean time the terms of our alliance for the exigences of the war and for commercial intercourſe are equal. To uſe the language of the introduction to the treaty of Amity and Commerce, "the Moſt Chriſtian "King, and the Thirteen United States of North-Ame"rica, viz. &c.—willing to fix, in an equitable and per"manent manner, the rules which ought to be followed "relative to the correſpondence and commerce, which "the two parties deſire to eſtabliſh between their reſpec"tive Countries, States, and Subjects; his Moſt Chriſtian "Majeſty, and the ſaid United States have judged that "the ſaid end could not be better obtained than by "taking for the baſis of their agreement, the moſt per"fect equality and reciprocity, and by carefully avoid"ing all thoſe burthenſome preferments which are "uſually the ſources of debate, embarraſſment and "diſcontent." Thus it is that we poſſeſs a commerce free and unreſtrained as is the air which bears us to the different harbours. We may go where we pleaſe, and we may take what we pleaſe from any nation of the earth. Let France expend half the treaſures of her kingdom in the war on our account, we are not under obligation to repay a ſingle Louis d'Or for the ſervice. What individual has ever acted in a more equal manner? What nation of the world has ever exhibited a like example of magnanimity and wiſdom in her councils? The hiſtory of the moſt virtuous State or Commonwealth that the world has ever known, can produce nothing like it. The Roman Republic, whoſe boaſt it was to relieve the oppreſſed, though her ſtory is told by her own writers, is not able to produce one ſingle act of equally diſintereſted kindneſs. She ſent her legions to aſſiſt an exiled Prince, or an invaded State, but it was with a view, as the event conſtantly evinced, that by obtaining once a footing in that country, ſhe might finally reduce it in obedience to herſelf. Tacitus, in his life of Julius Agricola, gives us a very juſt idea of the pretended generoſity of that people in every age of their hiſtory. He puts it into the mouth of the Caledonian General Galgacus, at the foot of the Grampian mountains, what was their real conduct viz. "That when, by the ravages of war, they had made a country deſolate, they called it giving peace to that country." It will be remarked in future times, as the glory of the preſent age, that two ſingular events have come to paſs in it: Firſt, that a young and unprepared people have had reſolution to oppoſe an old eſtabliſhed and powerful nation: Second, that a great Prince, taking no advantage of their ſituation to extract conceſſions and engagements, has taken them by the hand, and conducted them to that independence which they fought, and in poſſeſſion of which they will one day be a great and happy people.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Burke.*

THE Young Clerk's Vade Mecum, or compleat Law-Tutor; containing a variety of the moſt uſeful precedents, of articles of agreement, bonds, bills, releaſes, letters of attorney, &c. &c. with a large collection of precedents, relating to the OFFICE OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Likewiſe, Judge Foſter's Reports, with his Diſcourſes on CROWN CASES.----*May be had at* BELL's *BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

Where alſo may now be had, Engliſh Bibles of various kinds; Engliſh Dictionaries; French and Engliſh Dictionaries; Weſt-India Pilots; Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtants; DILWORTH's Spelling-Books by the Dozen, or Groſs, at a lower rate than half price, when compared with what is at preſent the price of printing paper.

N. B. Said *Bell* gives ready money for old or new Books.

MADRID, June 29.

His Majesty's MANIFESTO, by which he forbids all communication or commerce between his subjects and those of the King of Great-Britain, and orders those who now reside in his kingdom to depart therefrom, and regulates the disposal of British manufactures.

BY THE KING.

NOTWITHSTANDING the sincere desire I have always professed to preserve my faithful and beloved subjects the invaluable blessings of peace, and notwithstanding my extraordinary endeavours at all times, especially in the actual critical situation of Europe, to obtain so important an end, for which purpose I have used the greatest moderation and patience, I am at last reduced to the hard necessity to order the Marquis d'Almodovar, my Ambassador at the Court of London, to retire from thence, and to make the following DECLARATION:

[*See the Manifesto inserted in our last.*]

Besides the foregoing circumstances, the Court of London has always endeavoured to lull the Court of Spain asleep, delaying by many evasions the equitable and honourable proposals I made to that Court, as mediator between them, France and the American Provinces, and at the same time the Court of Great-Britain privately and by secret emissaries was negociating on plans nearly similar to those I proposed, and that not with indifferent people, but directly and immediately with the Minister of the American Provinces residing at Paris: Neither were the English Ministry backward in raising against me, by several other means, new enemies, undoubtedly with a view of dividing my royal attention and care. In consequence of those well-grounded motives, and my royal decree of the 21st of this month, and others communicated to my Supreme Council of War, I have resolved that all communication shall cease between my subjects and those of the King of Great-Britain; that all the subjects of the said King, except those who are naturalized in my dominions, or maintained in mechanical employments within land, shall depart from my kingdoms, particularly those who reside in seaport towns on the coasts or on the frontiers.

That from this day forward no commerce or trade shall be carried on between or with the subjects of Great-Britain, its dominions, nor its fruits, Cod or other fish, manufactories or other merchandize, so that all sorts and kinds of trade and commerce be absolutely and really prohibited and forbid, and that no such fruit, Cod or other fish, manufactories or merchandize, be admitted to be entered in my ports in any vessel whatever, neither by sea or land, being declared by these presents to be unlawful and prohibited in my kingdoms, although they should be brought, found or taken in ships, carriages, stores or merchants houses, whether they be the property of the subjects of my dominions, or of those of the kingdoms, provinces or states with whom I am in peace, alliance or free commerce, although nothing herein contained notwithstanding shall infringe the peace, freedom and liberty of lawful commerce, which by treaties ought to subsist between those kingdoms, with their ships and the goods manufactured in their dominions, provinces or conquests.

And I ordain by these presents, that all merchants who shall have in their possession any kind of Cod fish, or other fruits of the British dominions, shall declare and manifest them within fifteen days after the publication of this my edict, which shall be peremptory, before the officers who shall be appointed for this purpose by Don Miguel de Muzquez, my Superintendant-General of Rents; and if any are found after the expiration of this time, they are to be confiscated, and two months time allowed for the consumption of those which shall be so registered without further delay: After which time, the merchants shall be obliged to carry the said merchandize to the Custom-House, and where there is none, to the Court-House, where they shall be sold by public sale by the officers of the same, or the Judges of the Court, who shall pay the amount to the owners of the goods; but none of them shall be returned to their stores, agreeable to what has been formerly practised.

For these purposes I have granted a particular commission to the said Don Miguel de Mezquez, that as Superintendant-General of my Rents, as before expressed, he may order and direct in the premises, and prevent any such prohibited commerce; for which purpose, he shall give such orders and instructions as he shall think most convenient, for the attaining this important end. He and his substitutes shall judge, in the first instance, of all matters concerning contraband trade, with appellation to the King's Council of Finance, excepting the seizures of arms, ammunition, and other things appertaining to war; the discussion of which, shall belong to the Council of War and Military Judges.

Thus ordered and decreed, so that all the above may be kept and observed, under the severe penalties expressed by all the former laws and Royal decrees enacted heretofore on similar occasions, to which all my subjects and inhabitants of my kingdoms and lordships, of all ranks and degrees, whatever priviliges they may be entitled to, shall be subject and obedient. And that as soon as possible they may be informed of this my Declaration, in order that they may protect their persons and effects from the depredations of the British nation, I do ordain that my Supreme Council of War shall cause these presents to be made known throughout my dominions in the most public manner.

GIVEN at Aranjuez, the 26th of June, 1779.

I, THE KING.

Don AMBROSIO FUNES DE VILLALPANDO.

Proclaimed at Madrid, June 28, 1779, in the usual manner.

D. JOSEPH PORTUGUES.

Paris, May 27. We believe it will give out readers pleasure to have the particulars of the gold lately taken on board the Prince of Orange packet boat, one of the richest prizes we have made this year, viz. 38,160 ducats of gold; 2 double ducats; 5 pieces of ducats; 1407 guineas; 220 half guineas; 8 ingots of gold; 60 sovereigns; 1 half sovereign; 75 quarters of a sovereign; 94 double pieces of the queen; 186 half pieces of ditto; 101 Portugueses; 15 pieces of gold, of Philip IV. 43 half pieces of ditto. The whole weighing 755 marks, 4 ounces and 3 grains. A mark is 8 ounces.

Advice received from Bayonne confirms the capture of the Montreal, a British frigate, in the Mediterranean. Another frigate, which some call the Surprize, others the Thetis, escaped to Gibraltar, after being severely handled.

On the 19th of April the Prince de Montbarrey, one of our cruizers of 20 guns, attacked the ship Montague, coming from Leghorn, with 40 men, 12 guns and 8 obusiers; after a smart engagement of two hours and an half the Montague, being totally disabled, surrendered. She was said to be worth 500,000 l. sterling, but we are assured her cargo amounts to 180,000l. This prize was brought into Granville on the 22d of May.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) July 23.

According to the last advices from the southward, a body of the enemy's regulars still remained on Port-Royal island, but their number could not be ascertained.—The gallant serjeant Jasper had brought in 7 prisoners from Georgia, and recovered 12 stolen negroes.—Lieut. Ogier, with 15 of Col. Horry's Light dragoons, and 10 militia men, lately meeting with a party of the enemy, who had collected together about 300 head of cattle in this State, and were driving them to Georgia, he attacked and drove them into the river, killed 6, took 2 prisoners, and recovered a number of the cattle, with the loss of only one man on his side—A party of our militia have also burnt a sen-gun sloop of the enemy, that had run aground upon the Hunting Islands, as she was going off with 216 stolen negroes: The enemy had got the sloop's guns and stores ashore, but the militia recovered a few of the negroes.—And a report prevailed, that Brigadier-General Prevost was ordered to New-York under an arrest, for not having done more mischief in this State than he did: But, if it be true, that he was in copartnership to share all plunder, whether in plate, horses or negroes, with the famous M'Girt (as was confidently affirmed by most of the British officers, while they were in this neighbourhood) the General will have no great cause to regret even a dismission from the service; for M'Girt himself has declared, that his own share of what he has stolen, amounting to his weight in gold, he is now satisfied, will immediately quit his thieving profession, and settle in West-Florida.

July 30. On the 21st instant, Serjeant Jasper, with the party under his command, attacked one of the enemy's patroles on Savannah river, and made four prisoners.

A few days since Col. Dooly receiving information that the Indians were doing mischief in the upper parts of the country, he sent off a party, under Col. Fow, to protect the inhabitants, and revenge the injury. His people fell in with a body of the enemy, whom they attacked, killed seven, wounded two, and took two prisoners.

August 10. Yesterday the flag of truce which lately sailed from this place for Savannah, returned here, and brought a number of prisoners. By a gentleman who came in the flag we learn—That on Saturday the 7th inst. a fleet of about 37 vessels sailed from Tybee, under convoy of the Perseus, an armed brig, and two sloops, for New-York—That the Ariel, a 20 gun ship, was to cruize off this bar until the fleet passed by—That some time last week Sir James Wallace was married to Miss Nancy Wright, daughter of Sir James Wright, Governor of *Savannah*—That Sir James, in the Experiment, mounting 50 twelve pounders, was to sail on the 8th instant for New-York, with his lady and her sister—That the little pilot boat that was carried off from this place the 1st instant, had arrived at Savannah, where she had been condemned, and was going out on a cruize—That the troops in Savannah are very sickly, particularly the Hessians, who died from four to fourteen of a day—That they have no less than five hospitals in Savannah, the barracks one of them, a building made to contain at least 1000 men—That a report prevailed, that Col. Prevost, with the 60th regiment, were to sail in a few days for the West-Indies.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 4.

Since our last we have had two arrivals, the schooner Hannah, Captain Richard Inkson, from Amsterdam, and the Molly, Kilgour, in 16 days from St. Eustatia; they bring no late intelligence of the French and British fleets. Captain Inkson on his passage took a Jamaicaman, loaded with 300 hogsheads of sugar, &c. but not being able to man her, was obliged to accept of a ransom for 5500 l. sterling, and has brought a hostage for the due performance thereof.

BOSTON, September 2.

We learn that a packet has been taken, from Penfacola for London, with a particular account of the plan laid for military operations in the southern quarter this year, what steps have been taken to carry it into execution, and melancholy complaints of the increase of charges, repeated disappointments, great sickness among the forces employed, and the little dependance to be had on the Indians. It is said some very useful discoveries have been made by the capture of these dispatches.

HARTFORD, September 7.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Nicholas Taylor, in Antigua, to Henry White, Esq; of New-York, found on board the prize schooner Reward, dated July 29.

"I wrote you by the Sally that sailed a few days ago, and now embrace this opportunity to advise you, that the schooner Adventure, Capt. Grey, loaded with rum on Mr. B's account, sails with this convoy, and also the sloop Barrington, by whom you will also allow a parcel from Montserat. It will I fear for the present be impossible to compleat the full quantity, the southern islands being all taken, has given a strange turn to affairs in this part of the world; we have been constantly under arms in this island for these ten days, and momently look for the French fleet."

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

Wednesday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State met here for the dispatch of business.

MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT, and SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, to the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

IT is with the greatest satisfaction we congratulate you, upon the various successes which have distinguished the period of your recess. While the most consummate bravery and discipline have marked the enterprizes of our troops by land, glory and victory have attended those of our allies by sea; successes, which at once reflect the highest honour upon themselves and the respective nations, and afford the fairest prospect of speedy tranquility and peace.

When, to these happy events, we add the accession of another great and foreign power to the interests of America, and that the year has been crowned with a most plentiful harvest, we cannot but admire and acknowledge the favour and goodness of Providence. In short, nothing seems left us to wish, but a revival of that public spirit and virtue which shone with so much lustre in the early days of this contest, and which seems now necessary, for the restoration of public credit and the relief of our suffering frontiers. To both these objects we must request your immediate and unremitted attention; and to this end shall now lay before you sundry resolutions of the honourable the Congress for calling in large sums of the present emissions. We esteem ourselves happy in the reflection that no steps for the security of the exposed counties were omitted by us; the most seasonable orders for stationing a body of militia, and also raising five companies of rangers, were issued, and every supply required has been sent without delay. That the orders for the militia were not punctually complied with in some counties, and in others wholly neglected, is what we have great reason to lament, at the same time that we think it well deserving of serious enquiry, that due praise may be given to those who merit it. We cannot but deem such self-exemptions from public duty as tending to a criminal relaxation of the bonds of society, and a departure from the duties of a well regulated government. All the papers will now be laid before you, from which you will observe that, disappointed in the expected aid, the frontier inhabitants have formed themselves into companies and associations for defence, in the course of which expences have been contracted, which, if they appear in the same light to you as they have done to us, you will not hesitate to discharge, and thus encourage them to continue as a barrier to the more improved and settled counties. How far the revisal and collecting the militia law, with its various supplements, into one compleat system, will tend to remedy the like evils in future, we submit to your consideration. The necessity of supporting a well regulated militia, we think, is confirmed by every day's observation and experience; and while the enemy is receiving reinforcements, with the avowed purpose of desolating the country, we deem it a measure highly deserving your attention, as well as that of every friend to the freedom and interests of the State.

The generous resolutions of your honourable House, at the last sessions, for the relief of the army and the fleet, and which we have executed with our best judgment and attention, have had the most happy effects in conciliating the affections and respect of those brave and valuable men, and cementing a friendship between the civil and military powers, highly honourable to both, and beneficial to all. We would recommend the cloathing them with the sanction of law, as a measure pleasing to them and perfectly consonant to the views of the House. We conceive nothing now remains on this subject, but to make some early and suitable provision as a reward for their dangers, sacrifices and fatigues, to enable them to return to civil life with honour and advantage when their military services may be no longer necessary; and we hope a mode may be devised for this purpose, not oppressive or burthensome to the farmer or tradesman, and yet satisfactory to them. The honour reflected on the State by General Wayne and the troops of the Pennsylvania line, during this campaign, would have attracted our immediate acknowledgment, if the approach of your sessions had not inclined us to wait your concurrence, that the marks of our attention might be more proportionate to the service they have done and the glory they have acquired.

We also, Gentlemen, most earnestly recommend to you to proceed in the great business of the Proprietary estates, at least so far as to give the next Assembly an opportunity to put the finishing hand to this important and necessary work. The experience of mankind, the practice of other countries and nations, the sentiments of the greatest writers on Government, and even our own observation during this great contest, in which the various principles that govern the human mind have been drawn forth into view and action, we think fully demonstrate, that neither the peace, liberty or safety of Pennsylvania can be deemed secure while this powerful interest, attached in all its branches to the Powers we have abjured and abandoned, is permitted to retain its full force and influence among us. At present the subject is disentangled from all other considerations of a public nature, should it, by delay, mingle itself with the negociations of a general peace, we may long lament, and posterity will justly blame our indolence or timidity, which has lost the precious opportunity of rescuing this State from one of the appendages of its former bondage, and placing it on the same equal level of Liberty, Interest, Tranquility and Independence with its sister States. The safety of the people is the supreme and pre-eminent law and bond of society, and when, as in the present case, this can be secured consistent with the rights of private justice, we should hold ourselves inexcusable if we did not express our sentiments with freedom, and assure you, that that the general expectation and voice of the people, so far as our knowledge extends, concurs with them.

The Constitution of this State, with a wisdom and foresight which does honour to its framers, having considered the education of youth as a matter of great importance to the interests of society and order of Government, we have been led to an enquiry into the nature and government of those institutions which at present subsist. It is with concern we observe a general neglect of this great duty, both in town and country, while the growing attention of other States invites the youth from this, and must produce effects equally repugnant to public benefit and private convenience. The principal institution in this State, founded on the most free and catholic principles, raised and cherished by the hand of public bounty, appears by its Charter to have allied itself so closely to the government of Britain, by making the allegiance of its Governors to that State a pre-requisite to any official act, that it might well have been presumed they would have sought the aid of Government for an establishment consistent with the Revolution, and conformable to the great changes of policy and government. But whatever have been the motives, we cannot think the good people of this State can or ought to rest satisfied, or the protection of Government be extended to an institution, framed with such manifest attachment to the British government, and conducted with a general inattention to the authority of the State. The influence of a seat of learning upon the peace and good order of government have, we think, been too fully exemplified in the country from which we have separated, to permit any well regulated State to neglect or over-look it. How far there has been any deviation from the liberal ground of its first establishment, and a pre-eminence given to some societies in prejudice to others equally meritorious, the former enquiries of your honourable House will enable you to determine; for us it is sufficient to declare, that as learning or science are of no party or sect, we wish to see them promoted on the most liberal principles, giving to every denomination of Christians equal rights and privileges. As Corporations compose a species of internal government, in all great changes they have been considered as objects of public attention and care, that their subordination, obedience and support to the supreme and governing powers of the State might be secured and preserved. This is a just and necessary policy, we think worthy of

imitation, as the object of the inſtitution, whether civil, religious or charitable, may at the ſame time remain inviolate.

The law for prohibiting the exportation of proviſions having expired on the firſt inſtant, we thought proper to continue the embargo until the twentieth of this month, that in the interval your honourable Houſe might take this ſubject into conſideration, a ſubject of very great importance to the commercial as well as general intereſt of the State.

The public highways, Gentlemen, will alſo require your care and attention; the laws reſpecting them are expired by their own limitation, and the preſent condition of the roads is too well known to make it neceſſary for us to enlarge upon the duty and propriety of making a ſuitable proviſion on this head.

We muſt alſo recommend to your conſideration the officers of Government: However generous or adequate the proviſion for their ſupport, when called forth by you or the people to the diſcharge of public duty, you muſt be ſenſible that the accumulated prices of all the neceſſaries of life, ſince that time, muſt make their ſituation very diſtreſſing, and that inſtead of "a reaſonable compenſation when called to public ſervice to the prejudice of their private affairs," which the conſtitution declares to be a right, they muſt leſſen their private property and ſink into poverty and diſtreſs. As the people of this State have in every period exhibited a noble and exemplary generoſity in ſupport of government, it cannot be doubted they will in this caſe anſwer every juſt and reaſonable expectation.

In conformity to the laws of this State, and your deſire, we have proceeded to the ſale of the confiſcated eſtates, and have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you that the ſums ariſing therefrom are ſo conſiderable, as to afford a great relief to the good people of the State from their public burthens; and that the ſhip which, under your reſolves, we fitted out for defence of the trade of the State, has not only anſwered that important end, but has been ſo ſucceſsful as, in a great meaſure, to compenſate the expence of the undertaking.

Our anxiety to perpetuate and extend the bleſſings of freedom, and enlarge the circle of humanity, induce us to remind you of the bill for emancipating the children born of Negro and Mulatto parents. We wiſh to ſee you give the compleat ſanction of law to this noble and generous purpoſe, and adorn the annals of Pennſylvania with this bright diſplay of juſtice and public virtue.

Thus, Gentlemen, having laid before you a general ſtate of our public affairs, nothing remains but to aſſure you of our chearful concurrence, and aſſiſtance where requiſite to facilitate and promote the diſcharge of your public duties, and expreſs our perfect confidence in your wiſdom, prudence and diſpatch.

JOSEPH REED, Preſident.

The following Memorial, prepared by the ſpecial Committee appointed at the laſt Town Meeting, for ſtopping the emiſſions, was on Monday laſt preſented to Congreſs, being ſigned by the Preſident and Council, in their private characters, the Speaker and ſeveral Members of Aſſembly, by the General Committee of the City and Liberties, and a very large and reſpectable number of the Citizens.

To the Honourable CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES *of* NORTH-AMERICA,

The ADDRESS *and* MEMORIAL *of ſundry Inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia,*

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT whereas at the commencement of the preſent war, the country being then deſtitute of the proper forms and powers of Government, there appeared no other method ſufficiently expeditious and practicable, for raiſing the current ſupplies, than by ſtriking money by this honourable Houſe, in ſuch portions and at ſuch periods as to them ſhould ſeem meet and proper. The neceſſity gave countenance to the proceeding, and, convinced thereof, the whole country unanimouſly acquieſced.

But it is with concern, moſt honourable Sirs, that we have ſeen the ſame meaſure purſued beyond the time which we conceive rendered it either neceſſary or expedient; the conſequences of which have been, the impoſſibility of keeping up the credit of the currency to any fixed ſtandard, the great and almoſt unſurmountable embarraſſments in aſcertaining the value of property, or carrying on trade with any ſufficient certainty. Thoſe who ſell and thoſe who buy are left without rule whereon to form a judgment of their profit or their loſs, and every ſpecies of commerce or exchange, whether foreign or domeſtic, has been expoſed to numberleſs and encreaſing difficulties. The conſtant apprehenſion of further emiſſions has at all times anticipated the depreciation, and contracts in trade have, in order to preſerve a ballance with the emiſſions, been neceſſarily conſtructed to ſuit what the depreciation would probably be, rather than what it really then was. To all which we ought, in juſtice to our fellow-citizens who are engaged in the military ſervice of their country, to add, that on them has the depreciation fallen with peculiar and multiplied inconveniencies. Neither does it form a ſmall part of our concern that, in the courſe of more than four years, your conſtituents have never been made acquainted with the expenditures, or the uſes to which they have been applied; all which, we apprehend, ariſes from the continuance of a practice at firſt juſtified by the neceſſity before mentioned, but now ſuperceded by the eſtabliſhment of conſtitutional and legal governments in the ſeveral States, we mean that of ſtriking money at diſcretion, in preference to the calling on your conſtituents for the current ſupplies, and laying before them an eſtimate of the yearly expences. Neither can we help expreſſing our apprehenſions, that the eaſe with which money was thus procured has introduced a remiſſneſs of enquiries into the reality of its application; all which we hope will in future be remedied by a ſyſtematical plan of œconomy, and a regular information of expences.

Altho', as a matter of right, we ſhould be juſtified in conveying our inſtructions in a legal manner to our particular Repreſentatives in this honourable Houſe, to forbid, on their part, the farther encreaſe of emiſſions, yet, as evils of ſuch an intricate nature cannot be remedied in an inſtant, and as we are not moved to this addreſs by any intereſted partiality to ourſelves, or locally to the State we live in, but as friends and fellow-citizens with the whole community of the United States, we have therefore judged it moſt conſiſtent with and moſt conducive to the general good, to make our application to this honourable Houſe at large, requeſting in the moſt earneſt, but at the ſame time moſt reſpectful terms, that Congreſs would be pleaſed, in the moſt deciſive and explicit manner, to determine what the extent and quantity of the emiſſions ſhall be, and when and where they ſhall ſtop. Your conſtituents, feeling the juſtneſs of their cauſe, and ſatisfied that it is the will of Heaven that America ſhall be free, are not and will not be wanting in their portions towards the neceſſary ſupplies, and it is with the utmoſt pleaſure we inform this honourable Houſe, that a laudable ſpirit is extending itſelf, for raiſing a revenue by ſubſcription, in order to enable Congreſs to put a period to the inconveniencies ſo extenſively felt and ſo loudly complained of, by limiting and fixing the quantity of the emiſſions, and the time when they ſhall finally ceaſe."

Extract of a letter from an Officer of diſtinction in the American army, dated Weſt-Point, Sept. 1, 1779.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that our army is in great health, and our military hoſpitals in the beſt order. By the Director-General's return for July, which I have ſeen, there are not above 1100 who are not fit for duty in the army and hoſpitals north of Carolina, and only 7 men have died in all July, excluſive of thoſe who were wounded at Stony Point; an inſtance ſcarcely equalled in hiſtory!"

On the fourth day of September inſtant, Congreſs being informed that Mr. WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, one of the Delegates for the State of South-Carolina, had died the preceding night, and that circumſtances required that his remains ſhould be interred that evening.

They Reſolved, "That Congreſs would in a body attend the funeral that evening, at ſix o'clock, as mourners, with a crape round the left arm, and would continue in mourning for the ſpace of one month." They further Reſolved, That Mr. Laurens, Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Harnet be a Committee to ſuperintend the funeral; and that the Rev. Mr. White, the attending Chaplain, ſhould be notified to officiate on the occaſion. They alſo directed the Committee to invite the General Aſſembly, the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania, the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, and other perſons of diſtinction in town, to attend the funeral.

Accordingly, at ſix o'clock that evening, the corſe was carried in proceſſion to Chriſt Church: The Preſident, two Members of the Executive Council, the Judge of the Admiralty and the Attorney-General of Pennſylvania, and Brigadier General Hogan, ſupported the pall. Beſides the Preſident and Members of Congreſs as mourners, the Miniſter and Conſul of France, ſeveral civil and military officers of the United States, and a number of inhabitants and ſtrangers of diſtinction, attended the funeral. After divine ſervice had been performed by the Rev. Mr. White, Rector of the Epiſcopal Churches in this city, and one of the Chaplains of Congreſs, the corſe was interred in the adjoining cymetry.

Mr Drayton's age did not exceed thirty-eight years: he died of a putrid fever.—His health had been almoſt inſenſibly impaired by a ſedentary life, and inceſſant attention to buſineſs for near two years attendance on Congreſs, which his conſtitution, tho' naturally ſtrong, was unable longer to ſuſtain. His family was always among the number of the moſt reſpectable and opulent in South-Carolina. He had taken an early and decided part in the preſent conteſt, and been honored from time to time by his country, with the moſt important and confidential offices. At the time of his death he was Chief Juſtice of that State, and one of its Delegates to Congreſs. His literary attainmens, acquired by good talents, and an excellent education, are well known here and in Europe, where ſeveral of his political papers have been admired and read in different languages.

To ſpeak particularly of his character, would perhaps be improper in a news-paper, which, like the grave, generally places the dead on a level, without reſpect to the wiſe man or the fool, the ſaint or the ſinner. Let this ſubject therefore be reſerved for the pen of ſome impartial hiſtorian, who, when he ſhall inform poſterity, that William Henry Drayton was an honeſt, independent patriot, and an upright candid gentleman, will at the ſame time communicate facts more than ſufficient to eſtabliſh and ſupport his title to that character.

Wyoming, September 1ſt, 1779.

This morning at three o'clock, departed this life, after a lingering ſickneſs of four weeks, the worthy and much reſpected Capt. JOHN COMBS, of Col. SPENCER's regt. regretted by every officer who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. His ſocial virtues were ſuch as diſtinguiſhed him the friend of *all*, and his patriotic zeal for his bleeding country excelled *but* by few. From the beginning of the preſent conteſt, he has invariably manifeſted himſelf to be the *Chriſtian* and the *Soldier*. His mind was poſſeſſed of every noble and generous thought, ſuch as ever conſtitutes the *gentleman*: His conſtant deportment, while *living*, cauſed him to be univerſally eſteemed, and now *dead*, to be greatly lamented.

The evening of the ſame day his funeral was attended by all the officers in the garriſon, with the ſoldiers, and a number of worthy inhabitants, *when* his body was committed to the ſilent grave with military honours, and every other poſſible mark of reſpect.

On this melancholy occaſion a pathetic and well adapted diſcourſe was delivered by the Revd. William Rogers, Chaplain to the third Pennſylvania brigade, from Iſaiah xxxviii, 1. latter clauſe.

The whole was conducted with the greateſt propriety, and in returning *from*, as well as going *to*, "the houſe appointed for all living," grief was viſible in every countenance.

What man is he that liveth, and ſhall not ſee death? Shall he deliver his ſoul from the hand of the grave?

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SCHOOL will be opened on the Firſt of October next, under the Care of the Subſcriber, by whom due Attention will be given, that the following Things be accurately taught, viz. Engliſh Grammar, the Latin and Greek Languages, together with ſome uſeful Branches of the Mathematicks. The Neighbourhood is agreeable and very healthy; where convenient Lodgings may be provided, on reaſonable Terms.

Sept. 9, 1779. ¶ WILLIAM FOSTER.

Head Cheſter River, Kent County, State of Maryland, Sept. 9, 1779.

WANTED,

A PERSON that underſtands the FULLING Buſineſs compleat, and can come well recommended, will meet with generous Encouragement, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN RAWLINGS. ¶

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your Votes, and placing me on the Return for the Sheriff's Office at the laſt General Election, and take this uſual Method of requeſting the like Favour at the enſuing Election, which will be held in grateful Remembrance, by *Your moſt obedient Servant,*

¶ JAMES CLAYPOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, the ELECTORS of Cheſter County, in the State of Pennſylvania,

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR continuing me theſe two years your Repreſentative in General Aſſembly, is a ſtrong proof of your approbation of my conduct, and demands my thanks: My zeal to ſerve my country at this important period is as warm as ever, but bodily indiſpoſition, and want of health, obliges me to requeſt that you will, at the enſuing election, chooſe ſome other perſon in my place to repreſent you in the Legiſlature of this State, as I cannot ſerve; and you will oblige, Gentlemen,

‖ 1 w. *Your and my Country's humble Servant,*

Sept. 13, 1779. STEPHEN COCHRAN.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your former Favours, I offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the enſuing Election, as the preſent Sheriff's Term, agreeable to Law, then expires, which, if it ſhould be agreeable to make uſe of my Name, in your Ticket for that Purpoſe, will be gratefully acknowledged by

‖ 4 w. Yours, CHARLES DILWORTH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN of Northampton County,

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the honour you have done me, in electing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for theſe two years paſt. If you ſhould incline to elect me again, the imperfect ſtate of my health forbids my undertaking ſo weighty a charge any longer; I therefore think it my duty to inform you, that I cannot ſerve you. I am, Gentlemen, with the utmoſt reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

¶ WILLIAM M'FARREN.

A TANNER and CURRIER,

EITHER with or without a Family, who can be well recommended for Honeſty and Sobriety, and will undertake the Management of a Tanyard, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to THOMAS MAYBURY or ISAAC POTTS, in Potts-Town. *Potts-Town, 9 Mo.* 11, 1779. ‖ 5 w.

Red-Lion, Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter County, Sept. 11, 1779.

TAKEN up as a STRAY, a large dark roan MARE, ſuppoſed to be three or four years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ WILLIAM CLAYTON.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, near Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, a large BAY MARE, ſeven years old, 15 hands high, paces a travel, trots and canters ſlow, ſlack of courage, branded on the near ſhoulder TB, ſhod before, has a ſtar in her forehead, her off hind foot white above the hoof, a wart on the off ſide of her head, below her eyes, and another wart the inſide of her thigh, her mane inclines to both ſides of her neck, and ſhe is in good order. Any perſon ſecuring the mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars, and reaſonable charges, for the mare, paid by

Sept. 12, 1779. ‖ THOMAS BARB.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county, Pennſylvania, two very valuable HORSES, on the night of the ſeventh inſtant, the one a bay horſe, about nine years old, high carriaged, branded with A.R.S. in a triangle, on the near thigh, with a ſtar in his forehead, a very ſhort dock, with but little hair on, ſomething better than 14 hands high, paces and trots, ſhod before; the other a pale brown, about 15 hands high, well built every way, 4 years old laſt ſpring, neither brand nor ear-mark, he has a little white on his near hind foot by his hoof, paces and trots, his fore feet was much worn for want of ſhoes, no ſhoes on when ſtolen; the colour, brands, and marks are deſcribed as near as I can at preſent. Whoever takes up the thief or thieves and horſes, ſhall have the above reward, ſo that the thieves be brought to juſtice and I may get the horſes again, or Fifty Dollars for each horſe, and for the thief or thieves One Hundred Dollars, beſides all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN NAYLOR.

September 10, 1779. ¶

Hilltown Townſhip, Bucks County, Sept. 9, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, a likely STONE COLT, of a dark brown colour, two years old laſt ſpring, is about 14½ hands high, has a large head and a blaze in his face, is long docked and has a ſwitch tail, one hind foot is white, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Colt, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by GRACE MATHIAS. ¶

Darby Townſhip, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, Sept. 6, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or SOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, about 14½ hands high, with a white ſtar in his forehead, white on both hind feet, rather moſt on the near one, he trots and canters, and when rode ſlow paces a little ſome times, rather ſlack of courage, and thin of fleſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and for the horſe only One Hundred Dollars, paid by

¶ SAMUEL SMITH.

††† Throw the rein over his neck, and take up the near fore leg and take hold of the off rein, draw it tight and bid him lie down, he will lie down on one ſide; he reſembles ſomething of a ſtone horſe, being cut a few months ago.

Eaſton, Northampton County Sept 13 1779.

COMMITTED to this Gaol, the 8th inſt. WILLIAM SISKO, a Mulatto, who ſays he belongs to James Byers, living in Paxton Townſhip, Lancaſter County. His Maſter is therefore deſired to come, pay the Charges, and take him away.

¶ PETER EHLER, Gaoler.

FOR RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

THE Schooner *HUMMING BIRD*, will ply conſtantly from *Richmond*, on *James River*, to the *Head of Elk*; ſhe is a new *Virginia* built Boat, a prime ſailer, and well accommodated for Paſſengers: Any Paſſengers or Goods for *Norfolk, Portſmouth, Peterſburg, Richmond*, or the Parts of *Virginia* convenient to her Paſſage, ſhall be tranſported with Care and Attention. For Terms, apply to Mr. JAMES MARSDEN, of *Richmond*; Capt. JOHN HAGUE, on board; or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in *Philadelphia*, by whom Goods will be received for ſaid Schooner.

Beſt James-River Mountain Tobacco, Pitt Coals, &c. ſold by

Sept. 13, 1779. ‖ LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

JOHN BENEZET

CONTINUES to give the higheſt current Price for Bills on the Commiſſioners at Paris, for Intereſt due on Loan-Office Certificates; he has for Sale a Quantity of Opium; alſo a Bill upon Accomack, for 3733 l. Virginia currency. §

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

A freſh Aſſortment, juſt opened, and to be ſold reaſonable, by

SHARP DELANY,

At Boerhaave's Head, the Corner of Walnut and Second-Streets,

Amongſt which are the following----

BEST Peruvian bark; jalap; rhubarb; camphor; ipecacuanha; antimony; ſulphur; ſena; opium; glauber ſalts, Epſom ditto; cream of tartar; Roman vitriol; balſ. capivi; myrrh; ſalt petre; præcipitat. rub. præcipitat. alb. mercur. dulcis; Æthiops miner. reſina jalapii; reſina ſcammon; ſal veget; ſal centaur; kermes mineral; antimon. diaphor. pulv. cornachin. theriac. venet; confect. de hyacinth, &c.

Medicine cheſts of different ſizes, with plain and uſeful directions, for ſhips, &c. may be had as above, and moſt kinds of patent Medicines. †

Falls Townſhip, Bucks County, Auguſt 28, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, the 7th day of March, a certain JAMES WAYMEN, an Engliſhman, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a ſandy complexion; had on, when he went away, a coarſe kerſey jacket, broadcloth waiſtcoat and breeches, worſted ſtockings, plated buckles in his ſhoes. Whoever will bring the above perſon to the ſubſcriber, or confine him in any goal within forty miles of this place, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MILNOR. ¶

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN the night of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, a bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, 14½ hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind feet white, and branded on one of his flanks with a kind of a K. Whoever brings ſaid Horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid. W. WILL. †

Lebanon, Auguſt 26, 1779.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I OBSERVE in Colonel Ethan Allen's narrative, &c. my name mentioned, in ſuch a manner as plainly indicates the very unfriendly intentions of the writer.---He aſſerts that, being a priſoner at New-York, I "gave out that the country was moſt univerſally ſubmitting to the Engliſh king's authority, and that there would be little or no oppoſition to Great-Britain."--I deny that ever I had any converſation with Colonel Ethan Allen; nor am I conſcious of having mentioned, to any other perſon, a ſentence which might tend to convey ſuch ideas.---He obſerves further, that "from my conduct, the officers were apprehenſive that I was a knave, at leaſt I was eſteemed ſo by moſt of them." Dark inſinuations have ſometimes effected that, which facts liable to be contradicted have failed of: I hope, however, ſo much of the public's favour, that they will not decide upon my conduct, until they become acquainted with the particular circumſtance (for it cannot be the "feaſting with General de Heiſter,") to which the writer alludes.---To ſhew the improbability of my being "eſteemed as a knave by moſt of the officers,"---I have the happineſs of informing the public, that I have ſince frequently been in company with many of the gentlemen who were priſoners with me at New-York, who I am certain would not degrade themſelves by aſſociating with a perſon whom they conſidered in that point of view. NICHOLAS HOUSEGGAR.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A PLANTATION ſituated in Red Lyon hundred, New-Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, 7 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, 5 from Hamburgh, 3 from Port-Penn, 12 from the Head of Elk, 2 from two merchant mills, and 3 from three different places of worſhip; adjoining lands of Mr. Anthony Duſhane and others; containing 234 acres of land, 80 whereof is marſh and maple ſwamp, well banked, and the greateſt part drained and fit for graſs; one hundred acres of land cleared and divided into five fields, with water in each field; the land and marſh is very good, and well calculated for either grazing or farming; 54 acres of woodland well timbered. There are on ſaid premiſes a frame dwelling-houſe, kitchen, granary, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes in tolerable repair, a ſmall apple and peach orchard, and a well of excellent water walled with brick. Said place is beautifully ſituated between St. George's Creek bounding on the ſouth, and Dragon Run on the north, the meadow grounds lying on ſaid creeks, with the upland between. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, and have a view of the lands, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Cecil county, near the Head of Elk.

ISAAC THOMAS.

N.B. If the above place is not ſold before the 24th of September inſt. it will be ſold on that day at Public Vendue on the premiſes. ¶ I. T.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1779.

One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, this morning, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Moravian-Alley, and ſtolen one ſilver watch, with a china face, maker's name George Street, No. 3430, alſo one ſtriped and ſpotted laylock gown. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, ſo that the owner may get the goods again, ſhall have the above reward, and for the goods only One Hundred Dollars, paid by WILLIAM DAWES, living in the above place. ¶

Springfield Townſhip, Bucks County, Auguſt 23, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the night or in the morning of the 20th inſtant, a ſorrel Mare, about 11 or 12 years old, about 15 hands high, has a brand on the near ſide, but the letters very dark, has a white mane and tail, newly ſhod before, and only one ſhoe on her hind feet. When ſhe paces or trots, goes very tender on her fore feet, and on her hind feet walks crooked, ſo that ſhe wears out the outſides of the irons firſt. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have Thirty Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

† ABRAHAM FUNK.

Auguſt 26, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber near this city, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, a ſtar in his forehead, a ſwitch tail, his mane wore with the collar, no brand that can be remembered, was ſhod all round, when hard travelled will rub the ſkin off his fore paſtern joints. Any perſon apprehending the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have the horſe, ſhall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

† JOHN LITTLE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Mountbethel townſhip, Northampton county, about the 18th of June laſt, a ſorrel roan HORSE, without either brand or ear mark, with a bald face, and white eyes, a natural trotter, about 13½ hands high, and about five years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. If ſaid horſe is not owned by the firſt of January, he will be ſold for his coſt. JOHN HUTCHINSON. ¶

SALE of forfeited ESTATES.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Henry Welfling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give notice, That the real eſtates of the ſaid Henry Welfling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following meſſuages, lots, rents, and tenements, to wit.

A certain two-ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from Delaware, the lot containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 18 feet, and in depth north and South 110 feet, with the privilege of a 3 feet alley, bounded weſtward by ground of Benjamin Swett, northward by ground of Abraham Peters, eaſtward by ground of Charles Chamberlaine, and ſouthward by High-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 48 Spaniſh milled ſilver dollars, or the value thereof in lawful money of Pennſylvania

Alſo a yearly rent-charge or ſum of 14 ½ Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars, or value thereof in lawful money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing out of a lot of ground whereon a two-ſtory brick tenement is erected (in the tenure of Abraham Peters) adjoining the north end of the above deſcribed lot; late the eſtate of the ſaid Henry Welfling.

A certain two-ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Stamper's Alley, between Second and Third-ſtreet, in ſaid city; the lot containing in breadth about 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth about 43 feet 6 inches; late the eſtate of the ſaid Joel Evans.

And a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in the ſaid city, containing in breadth north and ſouth 17 feet 6 inches, and in depth eaſt and weſt 162 feet 9 inches; bounded ſouthward by a ten feet alley (whereof this lot has the privilege) on which lot are erected a three-ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen and bake-houſe, and a frame ſtable and chaiſe-houſe; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Napper.

A certain elegant three-ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, frame ſtable and chaiſe-houſe, and lot of ground, whereon the ſaid buildings are erected, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, in the ſaid city; the lot containing in breadth 18 feet and extending in depth from High-ſtreet to South-ſtreet, being 200 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of "£ 18 lawful money of America" per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Yorke, at preſent occupied by the Honourable Charles Thompſon, Eſquire.

A certain brick meſſuage, kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 17 feet 10 inches, and continuing that breadth as far as the buildings extend, then narrowing to the breadth of 16 feet 10 inches, and continuing that breadth to Crown-ſtreet, the whole depth of the lot from Fourth-ſtreet to Crown-ſtreet, being 175 feet; bounded northward by a meſſuage and lot of David Pancoaſt, and ſouthward by a meſſuage and lot of Uriah Woolman; late the eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon Burr.

A certain one-ſtory brick tenement, frame ſmith's ſhop and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-weſterly corner of Union and Third-ſtreets, the lot containing in breadth on Third-ſtreet about 23 feet 6 inches, and in depth on Union-ſtreet about 41 feet, be it in breadth or depth more or leſs; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 8 : 12 : 6, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Smith.

And a certain three-ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, frame ſtable, chaiſe-houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and near the laſt above deſcribed premiſes; the lot containing in breadth on Union-ſtreet about 19 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth about feet (at preſent occupied by Colonel Lutterlow) late the eſtate of the ſaid John Henderſon.

All which will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe in ſaid city, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and the ſale will be continued from day to day until the whole ſhall be diſpoſed of.

And we the Agents aforeſaid do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and the creditors of the ſaid Henry Welfling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

CHARLES WILSON PEALE, WILLIAM WILL, ROBERT SMITH, Agents.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1779.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 14, 1779.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 20th June laſt, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſomething pitted with the ſmall-pox; his dreſs when he went off is uncertain, as he took ſundry clothes with him, amongſt which are, two coats, a light ſaggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and ſtriped linen, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, ſeveral pair of old ſtriped and 2 pair of tow trowſers, 3 pair of ſtockings, 3 good ſhirts, and a round hat. Said Negroe is this country born, and talks the Engliſh and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the ſaddler's trade, is a ſhrewd cunning fellow, and will if poſſible procure a paſs, probably change his name, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſlave in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe indebted unto the eſtate of MICHAEL STADDLEMAN, deceaſed, either on book or for goods bought at vendue, that the Adminiſtrators propoſe to attend at the houſe of JACOB WAGGONER, on the ſixth and ſeventh days of September next, from one o'clock till ſeven each day; where all thoſe are deſired to attend and pay off their reſpective balances, to ſave further coſt. Thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, that they may be paid. EDWARD JONES, and JOHN JONES, Adminiſtrators. ¶

A CREDITABLE WOMAN, with a good Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended, wants to take a Child to nurſe, of a reputable Family's. None other need apply. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‡

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, a black GELDING, four years old, ſhod all round, his hind feet and one fore foot white, the other black, trots, paces and hand-gallops. Whoever takes up ſaid Gelding and brings him to me, or gives information, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN EGNER, living in Long Swamp, Bucks county. ¶

WHEREAS the eſtates of John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junior, Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Folly, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, conſiſting of the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, Houſes, viz. John Potts's eſtate, in Pott's-Town, called Howe, containing 170 acres, great part meadow, one ſtone houſe and other improvements. John Butcher's, about 56 acres, on Schuylkill, in Blockley townſhip, with the buildings and improvements. Thomas Mackineſs's, a Lot, the corner of Vine and Third-ſtreets, with five houſes and a ſtable thereon. Chriſtopher Sower's, Five Lots in Germantown townſhip, No. 1, 6¾ Acres on Bowman's Lane and townſhip line, part meadow; No. 2, about 1¾ Acre near Germantown, on ſaid Bowman's Lane; No. 3, where Chriſtopher Sower formerly lived, about 6 Acres, a large ſtone houſe, extenſive back buildings, and other improvements; No. 4, one acre and a quarter, the corner of Germantown main ſtreet and Bowman's Lane, a ſtone houſe, and other improvements; No. 5, Six acres and a half, part meadow, on Keyſer's Lane, Two Lots in the Northern Liberties; No. 6, Half an acre at the Falls of Schuylkill, a Paper-Mill, Saw-Mill, and other improvements; No. 7, 3¼ Acres near the above, a ſtone houſe and other improvements, Two Lots in Roxborough townſhip; No. 8, Eighty-three and three-quarter Acres of woodland, extending from Schuylkill to Ridge road, a ſmall Log Houſe thereon; No. 9, Three-quarters of an acre, on Plymouth and Schuylkill ferry roads. Chriſtopher Sower, junior's, Nineteen and a half acres, part meadow, in Briſtol townſhip, near the back end of Paſtorius's Lands. Holton Jones's, Two Lots in Germantown; No. 1, About one and a half acres on the main ſtreet, a ſtone houſe and other improvements; No. 2, Five and a half acres of orchard, near the above. Samuel Shoemaker's, No. 1, A grount-rent of 42 l. 10 s. per annum, iſſuing out of the eſtate of Thomas Brittain; No. 2, A bank Lot, 20 feet front on Front and Water-ſtreets, and 40 feet deep near Callowhill-ſtreet. John Parrock's, No. 1, Forty-ſeven acres, about one half bank meadow, adjoining the river Delaware, and Point road, a houſe, barn, and other improvements; No. 2, About five acres, the corner of Fourth-ſtreet and Hickory Lane, a brick houſe thereon, both in the Northern Liberties. Joel Evans's, Fifty acres on Cobb's creek, in Blockley townſhip, two houſes and other improvements. John Tolley's, No. 1, An unexpired Leaſe of 15 years, two three-ſtory brick houſes, the corner of Catharine and Front-ſtreets, in Southwark; No. 2, A frame Houſe and Lot of Ground in Catharine-ſtreet, adjoining the above. George Enſor's, Two two-ſtory brick Houſes and a Lot of Ground, in Second-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets, in Southwark. Peter Arthur's, No. 1, A frame Houſe and Lot of Ground, in Second-ſtreet, near the above; No. 2, A Lot in Plumb-ſtreet, and Southwark aforeſaid, 15 feet 2 inches front, and 95 feet deep to an alley. George Harding's, Three Lots in Southwark, No. 1, 19 feet 4½ inches front on Third-ſtreet, and 80 feet deep, one two-ſtory brick houſe thereon; No. 2, Twenty-ſix feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 80 feet deep, adjoining the ſame, two two-ſtory frame houſes thereon; No. 3, Twenty-two feet and a half front on Third and George's ſtreets, and extending from ſtreet to ſtreet, 200 feet, four frame houſes thereon: The whole lying between South and Shippen-ſtreets. William Rhodden's, A Lot in Southwark, 20 feet front on Catharine-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and 101½ feet deep, a two-ſtory frame houſe thereon. John Bartlet's, One moiety of an eſtate in Southwark, 36 feet front on Second-ſtreet, and 200 feet deep, three two-ſtory brick houſes thereon. Reynold Keen's, No. 1, 212 acres, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from the city, a very elegant houſe, and ſundry other improvements; No. 2, Twenty-four acres adjoining the above. All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-houſe, at Philadelphia, on the 18th day of September inſt. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of. The terms of ſale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money, the remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackineſs, Chriſtopher Sower, Chriſtopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Enſor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof. GEORGE SMITH,) Agents. THOMAS HALE,)

TO be ſold at private ſale, by the ſubſcriber, The valuable MERCHANT-MILLS and SAW-MILLS, ſituated in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, in the county of Cheſter, within 28 miles of Philadelphia, 13 of Marcus-Hook, and 14 of Wilmington; formerly known by Jones's Mills; with two pair of ſtones, one whereof French burs, of the beſt quality, the other Cologne, with good bolting cloths, which go by water; the mills are newly repaired and in good order; there is plenty of water in the driſt ſeaſons, little expence of keeping the dam in repair, it is turned by the main body of Brandywine Creek; the mill-houſe is built of ſtone, about 38 feet ſquare, likewiſe a good dwelling-houſe, part frame and part ſtone, a good frame barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, with about 30 acres of good land, about nine acres whereof is good watered meadow, and as muck more may be made with a very little expence; likewiſe a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit; it is pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber living at the mills.

Auguſt 14, 1779. † BENJAMIN POWEL.

THE Gentleman who borrowed a dark DRAB coloured GREAT COAT, the collar lined with Velvet, marked R. C. under the Cape, of the Subſcriber, ſome time ago, is requeſted to return it to ROBERT CORREY, junior.

Auguſt 20, 1779. tf

Auguſt 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Charles-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a bright BAY MARE, dark mane and tail, a blaze down her face, inclining a little to one noſtril, paces and trots, about 15 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder I. C. four years old paſt. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the MARE only, ſo that ſhe may be had again, TWENTY DOLLARS and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH CONRAD. ¶

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SEPTEMBER, 1779. THE NUMB. 2571.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1779.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XI.

WHEN we call that treaty equal into which we have entered with the court of France, we mean to say that no advantage has been taken of our situation as an invaded and depressed people; but that every article is just such as it would have been had we placed ourselves at the distance of an hundred years hence when, to use the language of the Sieur Gerard to our commissioners at Paris, we should be "fully established." In this treaty it might have been reasonably demanded of us that we should concede some advantages, as our necessity was pressing, and our very existence was at stake. Unsupported during one more campaign we might have been reduced to make the western mountains the barrier of our war.

The subject is delicate, and I have been careful in the course of these papers to keep out of view the low state of our affairs both at home and abroad at the time when the happy news of the alliance was announced to us. But certainly it was low enough, and in the designs of providence sufficient to make that great event joyful to the whole continent. I had hinted in a former paper, where I found it in my way to touch upon this subject, That it "might be possible I had too much depressed the situation of America, and advanced the interposition of the court of France." But from a review of the circumstances, and from the opinion of others on the subject, I am now confident, that so far have I been from heightening our distress, that I have by no means drawn it to the life in my description. I remember well that such was the situation of the army, while they lay at the Valley Forge in the winter of the year 1778, destitute of cloathing, many times in want of provisions, and greatly discouraged, that a member of Congress who had been on a committee to the camp to new model the troops with the advice of General Washington, declared to me, that "such had been the state of things that nothing but the great virtues of that man had kept the army, together." The annunciation of the alliance kindled up every hope, and restored our affairs both at home and abroad to new vigour. Having thus far digressed, I return to the line of thought I had taken up in the beginning of this paper, and shall go on to shew, that, in the treaty which we now have before us there is "the most perfect equality and reciprocity" for the "broad basis" of it.

We have seen that it was not possible for France to receive from Britain any stipulation to secure her neutrality, because she would thereby draw upon herself the jealousy of other powers who would disturb that peace which it is her great object to maintain. For the same reason is was not possible for France to accept, from America, any exclusive priviledge of commerce; for this also would draw upon her the jealousy of other powers, who, though they had not contributed in the least degree to establish our independence, yet, such is the nature of the human heart, would see no reason why they ought not to share fully in the great advantages to be drawn from it.

But, it was not the will of France to confine any part of the trade of America to her shores, nor to impose upon that trade any inequality of duties or of customs to be paid at her ports; for she well knew that however readily the people of America, if greatly oppressed, might concede articles of that kind, and however kindly they might submit to it while a sense of the benefits they had received lay upon their minds, and kept them soft and pliant; yet the heart of man is prone to forget favours, and they would, after some time, desire to throw off all restraint, and be free in every path upon the water, as they were already free in every law upon the land. We see, therefore, from the present treaty that we are not under obligation to send to France a single article of the commerce of this country; and the vessel which, led by the prospect of advantage, shall sail to her ports, is not under obligation to pay a single duty, impost, or custom which the most "favoured nations do not pay." But the "most favoured nations" sailing to the ports of France, are exempted from duties, and therefore the States of America, in the ports of France, are exempted from duties which other nations are obliged to pay. Indeed, as a great part of the revenue of the crown is drawn from the duties upon commerce, it is impossible to dispense with the payment of a duty wholly, and in all cases whatsoever; but such has been the condescension of the nation in the treaty with America, that one port is given where no duty shall be paid; and what is an evidence that it does not repent her of that circumstance in our favour, she has added more than we could claim by the treaty, and has given us one or two free ports besides Marseilles; and has it even in contemplation to grant two others for our conveniency of commerce in the western seas. But, every article relative to commerce between France and these States, is secured from all possible charge of inequality, by the circumstance that there is no duty which the "most favoured nations" are obliged to pay, and which America shall pay, but "it is understood that the United States, or any of them, are at liberty, when they shall judge it proper, to establish a duty equivalent in the same case."*

What were it to the purpose if we were under the necessity of paying some duty in every port of France? We have not bound ourselves by the treaty to carry to that kingdom, or to take from it any article but what we please to carry to it or to take from it. So far from this, that without exacting the least engagement of this nature, she has undertaken to guarantee the freedom of our trade to all nations. Indeed, if in the original compact, there is no restriction of our trade in any of its branches to her shores, as was the case in the whole of our commerce in our connection with Great-Britain, there is no danger but that for her own sake, France will give every freedom, and every encouragement to America in trade, that she can possibly afford to any people whatsoever.

We see then that with regard to commerce, no advantage has been taken, as a recompence for any service rendered in the establishment of these States. As to imports and duties, there are none to pay; or we are equal in our right to impose them, and if an armed vessel of the States is obliged to take under its protection the vessels and effects of his Most Christian Majesty, so "the armed "vessels of his Most Christian Majesty shall, on all occa- "sions, take under their protection all vessels belonging "to the subjects, people, or inhabitants of the United "States, or any of them, and holding the same course, "and going the same way; and shall defend such vessels "as long as they hold the same course, or go the same "way, against all attacks, force or violence, in the same "manner as they ought to protect and defend the vessels "belonging to the subjects of the Most Christian King." In this we have greatly, and manifestly the advantage. For whereas our naval force is small, we can do very little, for many years, to protect the trade of France, while, on the other hand, the fleets of this nation are spread over every sea. Our merchantmen will fall in with them, and will sail under their protection from Cape-Horn to the fisheries of Newfoundland; from the Baltic to the Cape of Good-Hope, and from the Cape of Good-Hope to the East-Indies.

It has been already said that France might reasonably have demanded a subsidy of these States for the expences which she might incur on their account. It is true, it was her interest that we should be disconnected with Great-Britain; but it was not her interest so strongly, and so essentially as it was ours. It was necessary for her safety, but it was necessary for our existence. She could not live in peace without it; we could not live at all. It was then reasonable, that, if she put her navy, and the strength of her kingdom to a present risk, we should contribute, at a future day, something in return for this generous exertion. But France would not suffer that the least idea of a subsidy should be ever placed before our minds. We should not pay a single Louis d'Or for her service. It is expressly stipulated by the ninth article "that there shall be no after claim of compensation on one side or the other, whatever may be the event of the war."†

France well knew that a subsidy, however reasonable it might appear, and however easily received, would at length wear the feelings of the people and cause them after some time, to wish they had it not to pay. With a spirit of true philosophy and reason, France, therefore easily neglected the mention of any thing of this kind, and there is now, in all articles relative to commerce, the most perfect equality in the conditions of the compact of our alliance.

With regard to territory we do not grant to France one foot claimed or possessed by us, nor do we engage to guarantee one foot claimed or possessed by others on the continent, and which in the course of the war she might be able to reduce. On the contrary, she has ceded by the treaty, the whole of what before had been called British America, to some part of which, as it had been wrested from her, she had a just claim. She not only cedes, to these States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, and the Floridas, but she engages to guarantee these possessions. For, "if we shall think fit to attempt the reduction of the British power remaining in the northern parts of America, or the island of Bermudas, those countries, or islands, in case of success, shall be confederated with, or dependent upon the United States."‡

In return for this, what do we guarantee to France? Her West-India islands only; and this for our own advantage. For, as we cannot yet hold one West-India island by our fleets, it is our interest, that they be held by those who are our allies, and from whom we can receive from the free ports every article of commerce without duty, import, or custom, more than we are at liberty to establish in like case upon articles exported from the continent to those islands.

Do not we guarantee to France her possessions on the continent of Europe? By no means. She may be at war ten ages on that side of the Atlantic ocean, and we may know no more about it, and hear no more of it than we do of the rustling of the wind over some distant country. We may hear of the wars that shall arise, but the sound of them shall pass above us, and but give us to know the happiness of that tranquility which we enjoy. Here then is the case. On every invasion of our territory, in every war in which we are engaged with a foreign power, France has bound herself to assist and defend our country. In any war in which she may be engaged, unless on account of her West-India islands, which it is our interest to preserve, and secure for her, we have no concern whatsoever.

In these respects, shall I call the treaty equal? It is manifestly unequal, and the balance of advantage is in favour of these States. When I consider these things, I am ready to pronounce the councils of the French court worthy every praise. Her generosity has far exceeded what we usually observe in the conduct of individuals who are led by personal attachment to favour the objects of their kindness. More has not been done by any nation to another since the world began. Assistance has been given, but on such terms as to take away all obligation. Here alone we have seen assistance given, and the terms on which it is given but conditions of advantage to the people so assisted. Great-Britain was not equally generous in the assistance which under Elizabeth she gave to the States of Holland. Though greatly apprehensive of the power of Spain, and in the same situation with regard to that monarchy, as was France, at the commencement of this war with regard to England, yet she did not candidly acknowledge it, but, in consenting to lend assistance, she kept out of view every idea of any interest of her own, and deserting that equality of terms which the common danger should have taught her to propose, she exacted in the treaty an article "that her expences should be refunded after the conclusion of the war, and that the towns of Flushing, and the Brille, with the castle of Rammekins should, in the mean time, be consigned into her hands by way of security."‖ Nay the suffering and invaded States, in order to engage her still more to their interest, thought it necessary to compliment her by conferring on her General the Earl of Leicester, whom she had sent over, though but a weak man, the command of their forces; and what marks the policy of courts at that time, the Queen, as this was done without her request, took advantage of the circumstance, and that she might not seem to be under any obligation, on account of it, greatly blamed the States as having done that which was by no means agreeable. If we contrast this conduct with that of France in all her proceedings with regard to us, we shall perceive a very wide difference. She has not pretended "that she acted wholly for our sakes." She has not, in one instance shewed a disposition to advance her services, or to make more of them than they would bear. This ought to inspire us with the greater love, and to cause us to embrace her with the more true and sincere affection. It ought to be the language of every American in the words of the Poet,

——————— ob hoc nunc
Laus illi debetur, et a me gratia major.

I will conclude what I have to say at the present time on the articles of this treaty by observing, that it is a proof demonstrative of its fairness and equality that our enemies themselves have not been able to find out any thing on which to ground a charge of unfairness, inequality, or insidiousness. They have declared France insidious, but, to make good the charge, their Ambassador * who should be best acquainted with any circumstance of this kind, was brought by ministerial influence to cover himself and them with eternal shame, in asserting in open Parliament that there was a secret treaty different from that which was published, while this pretended secret treaty has no existence, not even in the minds of those who have given birth to the surmise. There cannot be a stronger evidence that the treaties which actually exist afford to them not the least ground of charge, than that they have been under the necessity of supposing some secret ones which might be so chargeable.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Article* V.

† *Treaty of alliance article* IX.

‡ *Treaty of alliance article* V.

‖ *Hume.* * *Stormont.*

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, situated in Mill-Creek hundred, New-Castle county, Delaware State, about five miles from Christiana Bridge, and six miles from Newport, containing 130 acres, 70 of which are cleared, 10 acres of meadow and more may be made, and the woodland well timbered. There are on the place, a good dwelling-house and kitchen, a good barn and stables, a good bearing orchard, a well of good water at the door, and all the fields well watered. The situation is very healthy. A good title will be made, and the terms known, by applying to JAMES BOGGS, living on the premises.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1779.

AT the Request of the MANAGERS of the House of Employment, the OVERSEERS of the POOR of the City of Philadelphia, once more hereby give public Notice to those who keep Hogs within the said City, to confine them or otherwise to prevent them from running at large, as they are determined to put the Act of Assembly made and provided in this case in Force immediately. *By Order of the Board of Overseers of the Poor,*

¶ JOHN SHIELDS, Secretary.

September 6, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Oxford township, Philadelphia County, on the 3d instant September, a BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a star on his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JACOB KIRKNER.

September 17, 1779.

WAS left with the subscriber, near eighteen months ago, by two Gentlemen, by the name of Mr. Norris and Mr. Wills, a brown HORSE, with requests that he should be taken care of for a few days, when they would call for him and pay the expence. By this they may be informed, that unless they come and pay the charges, and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, he will be sold for the same.

¶ JOHN JERMAN.

LONDON.

The following are the addreſſes of the parliament upon the Spaniſh manifeſto, and his Majeſty's anſwer.

The addreſs of the Right Hon. the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign.

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our moſt humble thanks for your moſt gracious meſſage, and communication of the paper delivered to Lord Viſcount Weymouth by the Ambaſſador of the King of Spain, which we cannot but conſider as a matter of the higheſt importance to your Majeſty's crown and people; and for acquainting us, that in conſequence of this hoſtile declaration, your Majeſty had found yourſelf obliged to give orders to your Ambaſſador to withdraw from that court.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that among the many proofs we have received of your Majeſty's conſtant care and concern for the ſafety and happineſs of your people, your Majeſty's declaration of your ſincere deſire to preſerve and to cultivate peace and friendly intercourſe with the court of Spain, cannot fail to inſpire us with the higheſt ſentiments of gratitude and attachment; and that, animated by your Majeſty's example, we will, with unſhaken fidelity and reſolution, and with our lives and fortunes, ſtand by and ſupport your Majeſty againſt all the hoſtile deſigns and attempts of your enemies againſt the honour of your crown, and the rights and common intereſts of all your Majeſty's ſubjects.

The humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in parliament aſſembled, return our humble thanks to your Majeſty, for the communication of the paper delivered to Lord Viſcount Weymouth, by the Ambaſſador of the King of Spain, which we cannot but conſider as a matter of the higheſt importance to your Majeſty's crown and people; and for acquainting us, that in conſequence of this hoſtile declaration your Majeſty has found yourſelf obliged to give orders to your Ambaſſador to withdraw from that court.

Among the many proofs we have received of your Majeſty's conſtant care and concern for the ſafety and happineſs of your people, your Majeſty's declaration of your ſincere deſire to preſerve and to cultivate peace and friendly intercourſe with the court of Spain, cannot fail to inſpire us with the higheſt ſentiments of gratitude and attachment. And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that, animated by your Majeſty's example, we will, with unſhaken fidelity and reſolution, and with our lives and fortunes, ſtand by and aſſiſt your Majeſty in reſiſting and repelling the hoſtile deſigns and attempts of your enemies againſt the honour of your crown, and the rights and common intereſts of all your ſubjects.

His Majeſty's ANSWER to both Houſes was in theſe words.

I RETURN you thanks for this loyal and affectionate addreſs; I have the ſtrongeſt reliance in your ſupport; and I truſt that the ſpirit and vigour of my people, under the divine protection, will enable me to repel every hoſtile attempt againſt my dominions, the honour of my crown, and the rights of my ſubjects.

BOSTON, September 9.

Laſt Saturday his Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, the new Miniſter Plenipotentiary, from our auguſt Ally, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to theſe United States, and Monſieur Marbois, the Secretary to the commiſſion, with their ſuit, ſet out from this town, where they have reſided about four weeks, on their journey to Philadelphia.

The appointment of perſonages ſo reſpectable, to theſe offices, is a proof of their importance, and of the high eſtimation in which theſe States are held by their Allies.

His Excellency is a Knight of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, who has been in actual ſervice a ſufficient length of time to entitle him to a profitable commanderie. He is deſcended from a very ancient and noble family, which has been illuſtrated in former ages with Cardinels and Marſhals of France. He is a brother of the Compte de la Luzerne, and of the Biſhop of Langees, one of the three Dukes and Peers who aſſiſted at the conſecration of his preſent Majeſty. His mother was a daughter of the famous De la Moignon, a name and character greatly reſpected, beloved and revered in the magiſtray of France. Monſieur Maizherbes, who has been firſt Preſident of the Court of Aids, and a Miniſter of State, one of the greateſt orators and honeſteſt men of any age or nation, is his uncle. He is a near relation of Marſhal Broglie and the Count his brother, and of many other perſonages of principal name in the kingdom.

His perſonal character is not leſs reſpectable than his connections.—He has been employed as Ambaſſador in Bavaria, through the whole of the late war in Germany, and in all the negotiations for that peace, which has been concluded ſo much for the honour and benefit of his country.

Monſieur Marbois, the Secretary to the commiſſion, who ſtood in the ſame relation to his Excellency, in the late embaſſy in Germany, is a Counſeller of the Parliament of Metz, a gentleman whoſe abilities and diſpoſition, afford us an happy proſpect of advantages to the common cauſe, from his negotiations in this country.

From a free intercourſe with the inhabitants of this part of America, in the few weeks they have reſided here, theſe important perſonages have left the moſt agreeable impreſſions of their characters upon the minds of the people.

The Chevalier de la Luzerne before his departure for Philadelphia, addreſſed a letter to the Honorable the Preſident of the Council of this State—of which the following is a tranſlation:

Boſton, 4th September, 1779.

SIR,

IT is with ſincere regret I take leave of a city where I have met with a reception that cannot but induce me to wiſh for a longer reſidence in it. Be aſſured, I intreat you, that I ſhall ever retain a remembrance of it; and, be pleaſed at the ſame time, to aſſure the Council of the State of Maſſachuſetts of my moſt grateful ſentiments.—What more endears, Sir, the kind attention of your countrymen to me is, that I regard it as a teſtimony of their affection to my nation; and I can venture to affirm that this affection is reciprocal.—The more frequent opportunities theſe two nations may have to become acquainted with each other, the greater will be their mutual eſteem and affection; and I am very certain that the leaders of this State will employ every exertion to cheriſh ſentiments ſo natural, as on my part, I ſhall apply the utmoſt of my care to nouriſh the affection of the French for confederated America.

Of this I beg you to aſſure the Council in which you preſide; and at the ſame time to be fully perſuaded yourſelf of the ſentiments of eſteem and attachment with which you have inſpired me, and of the perfect reſpect with which I have the honour to be,

Sir, your moſt humble,
and moſt obedient ſervant,
LE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.

Our correſpondent at Providence writes, "That forty ſail of veſſels, ſhips, brigs, ſloops and ſchooners, under convoy of the Oliver Cromwell, a 20 gun ſhip, owned by the contemptible tories, arrived five days ſince in the harbour of Newport; ſuppoſed by ſome to be wood and proviſion veſſels, by others, the tory glut of privateers who were to ſail from New-York."

Laſt Sunday ſailed for Halifax, Capt. Laha, in a Cartel, having on board 320 Britiſh ſeamen, who have been priſoners in this port for ſome time, all in health; though we never have a cartel from the humane Britiſh, with leſs than half ſick; and indeed all half ſtarved.

Laſt Monday arrived ſafe in port, the Continental ſhips Deane and Boſton, commanded by Samuel Nicholſon, and Samuel Tucker, Eſq'rs. from a ſucceſsful cruize: They brought in with them, and have landed 250 priſoners—among whom were, Lieut. Col. Duncan Macpherſon of the 73d regiment; Major Gardner of the 16th, his wife and family; Capt. David Roſs, 73d; Capt. James of the navy; Mr. Robertſon, purſer of the Swift; Powell and Aſhley, maſters in the navy; paſſengers on board the Lord Sandwich packet, mounting 16 guns, which ſailed from New-York 30th June, 1779, for Falmouth:—Capts. Hill and Wardlow of the navy, with ſeveral warrant and petty officers, who were taken in the Thorn Britiſh ſloop of war of 16 guns, copper bottom, only 9 months old, from Portſmouth to New-York, with diſpatches informing of a Spaniſh war; which ſhips they brought into port. They have taken during their cruize, the ſhip Earl of Glencairn, mounting 20 guns, with a cargo of dry goods, the invoice of which amounts to 40,000l. ſterl. beſides 400 barrels of proviſions and 50 puncheons of rum; the brigantine Venture, from Madeira to New-York, with 150 pipes of Madeira wine, which is alſo ſafely arrived; and four privateers from New-York, which were ordered to Philadelphia. Having weakened their ſhips by manning their prizes, and having ſo many priſoners on board, they found it neceſſary to return into port. From the Clencairn was thrown overboard a box, containing a a compleat ſett of types, and three rheams of paper with iſing glaſs and ſilk mixt, for counterfeiting the Continental currency, which was afterwards taken up and brought in by Capt. Nicholſon. The Printer who was to counterfeit the ſame, is likewiſe taken in the above ſhip.

It is with pleaſure we hear that the Deane frigate is one of the faſteſt ſailing veſſels in America.

Advices from Penobſcot ſay, the *pirate* fleet have all quitted that place, except the North ſloop of war.

A gentleman in this State has received a letter from an intelligent friend at Bilboa, dated the 12th of July, which is four days later than any advices from Europe, that have yet been publiſhed: This letter mentions, that Holland had made a new treaty with France, in which ſhe had bound herſelf to the ſtricteſt neutrality in the preſent war between France and England; that the latter had demanded of the Dutch the twelve ſhips of war they were bound by former treaties to furniſh England, which were refuſed; that the Court of Britain had endeavoured to excite the Emperor of Morocco to continue hoſtilities againſt Spain, and by freſh efforts to embroil the affairs of that kingdom; but theſe attempts have proved unſucceſsful; that on the contrary, Spain had made a firm peace with this Potentate, who had ſtipulated to furniſh the King of Spain with a large quntity of wheat, and 20,000 oxen; but at the ſame time had refuſed to furniſh the Britiſh garriſon of Gibraltar with the ſupplies that were formerly drawn from the African coaſt. Theſe articles of intelligence are important, and came from good authority.

PROVIDENCE, September 4.

Capt. Jacobs, in the privateer brig Happy Return, of this port, has taken a ſloop from St. Euſtatia, bound for Ireland, with 100 pipes of Madeira wine; alſo a ſloop from Jamaica, laden with rum, melaſſes, and fruit; the firſt mentioned prize is arrived in a ſafe port..

Capt. Jacobs has alſo ſent into a ſafe port a brig from Boſton, laden with lumber and fiſh. The piratical crew, five in number, having riſen upon the Captain, and got poſſeſſion of the veſſel, were ſteering for New-York. They were conducted here yeſterday in irons, and committed to ſafe keeping.

The privateer Hancock is arrived at Stonington, and has brought in with her a brig from Jamaica, having on board 180 puncheons of rum, being the third prize ſhe has taken during a cruize of two weeks.

NEW-LONDON, September 8.

Captain Ebenezer Leſter, who ſailed from this port about 10 weeks ago, for the Weſt-Indies, was taken, and his veſſel ſent to Jamaica; but himſelf was ſet aſhore at Porto-Platto; and 24 days ago, he ſailed from Cape Francois, for Dartmouth, where he arrived laſt Sunday, and came to this town yeſterday afternoon. He informs, that he ſailed from the Cape, in company with a fleet of 103 ſail, among whom was Count D'Eſtaing, with 25 ſail of the line, having about 8000 troops on board. Sixteen days ago, 50 ſail of the fleet, who were ſuppoſed to be bound for France, parted from the others, and the next day Capt. Leſter parted from the fleet, which then conſiſted of 20 ſail of the line, beſides other veſſels, in lat. 25. long. 74—the fleet at that time ſtood N. N. W. the wind being S. S. E. ſo that we may momently expect to hear of their arrival at ſome port on the Continent.

Extract of a letter from a perſon in New-York, dated Auguſt 11, 1779, *to his friend in Georgia, taken in a prize.*

"I have nothing to write but diſmal news from this place.—Our port almoſt blocked up with privateers; Stoney Point fort on the North river ſtormed by the rebels, ſince retaken; accounts of the loſs of Grenada and St. Vincents, in the Weſt-Indies, make us quite low ſpirited here. If any thing material is done this ſeaſon, I believe it will be to the ſouthward."

A ſchooner with 110 puncheons of rum, taken by the Waſhington and Game-Cock, was ſent into Connecticut river laſt Tueſday.

Wedneſday arrived a brig, in about 8 weeks from London, bound to New-York, captured by the ſloop Argo, Captain Talbot, and Revenge, Captain Poſt. She has on board 1000 barrels of flour and about 500l. ſterling of dry goods.

Sunday arrived the ſloop Adventure, Thomas Jackſon, late maſter from Tobago, with 92 hogſheads of rum, prize to the privateers Argo and Revenge.

The privateer ſloop Hancock, Lodowick Champlin, commander, arrived here yeſterday from a ſhort cruiſe, having captured two ſchooners, one of which is ſafe arrived, and brought in with her a brig from Jamaica with 100 puncheons of rum.

NEW-HAVEN, September 8.

The ſhip Oliver Cromwell, ſome time ſince taken from us, now called the reſtoration, is now cruiſing in the ſound, with 3 or 4 ſmaller veſſels; they laſt Monday drove on ſhore, at Black Point, a ſmall veſſel, which they got off, and took away.

A few nights paſt, a party croſſed the ſound, and brought off from near Lloyd's Neck, Long Iſland, 15 priſoners, and ſome plunder; among the priſoners is one Glover, the perſon who headed the party, that took Gen. Silliman and ſon.

FISH-KILL, September 16.

On Monday morning, the 6th inſt. at ſunriſe, Lt. Col. Tarlton, of the Britiſh legion, with about 300 horſe, and 40 or 50 infantry, made their appearance in King-ſtreet, oppoſite the road leading to Sherwood's bridge acroſs Biram river; leaving the raſcally Major Baremore, with 20 of his men, at the lower Biram bridge, in order to draw down Lieut. Col. White's detachment of horſe and infantry, when Tarlton was to fall on his rear by croſſing Sherwood's bridge. Col. White, having timely notice of their deſigns, fruſtrated the whole of their plan—the Britiſh hero was, therefore, obliged to return much chagrined, and diſappointed in his Don Quixotte expedition; which began with killing one, and wounding five of his own men, in a charge at Rie bridge; and ended in takisg off all the geeſe, ducks and chickens in the neighbourhood of Kingſtreet and the White-Plains: It is hoped a charitable conſtruction will be put on the latter part of this glorious expedition, as we are credibly informed the Britiſh hoſpitals are much in want of poultry, the number of ſick increaſing daily.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.

On Friday laſt the following Petition was preſented to the Honorable Houſe of General Aſſembly.

To the REPRESENTATIVES of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

The REPRESENTATION and PETITION of the COMMITTEE of the City of Philadelphia, the Diſtrict of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia and its adjoining diſtricts, being alarmed at the rapid depreciation of Continental bills of credit, have had ſeveral public meetings to determine on ſome mode of reſtraining the effects of that diſtreſſing evil, and have propoſed a general regulation of prices, in which not only ſeveral of the counties of this State, but alſo divers of the United States have expreſſed their earneſt deſire to concur and to act in the moſt deciſive manner.

That the ſentiments of the people, thus expreſſed, had a very conſiderable effect in reſtraining for ſome time the depreciation. That having gone into the conſideration of a plan of regulation of prices, which plan and the prices propoſed ſhall be laid before this honorable Houſe, or their Committee, when required, it clearly appears to be neceſſary, in order to make any plan of regulations effectual and practicable, that the produce of the country ſhould be fixed as the ſtandard of the value of money, or, at leaſt, the capital articles, ſuch as wheat, Indian corn, cattle, &c. That this Committee having no pretenſion of authority to regulate the prices of thoſe articles through the State—there being many difficulties at the preſent time in the calling of a conference of Committees; and the Committee being fully ſenſible of the extenſive conſequences of a regulation of thoſe articles at any time, and more eſpecially ſo while we have an army in the ſervice of the United States to feed; and foreſeeing, that if Maryland, New-Jerſey, and the other States which produce grain for ſale, do not adopt ſimilar regulations, but admit a higher price to be taken by their farmers, than the people of this State ſhall conſent to receive, this State will eventually furniſh much more than a due proportion of ſupplies to the army, and at a lower price, whereby the farmer will be injured, and that ſurpluſſage of flour which we muſt depend on for a ſupply of imported articles, will be prevented from coming to the hands of the merchants, who conſequently will not be able to ſupply the State with the merchandize which we expect to receive through them. It therefore becomes our duty to lay this important ſubject before this honorable Houſe, confiding in the wiſdom of the Houſe, that every thing which the nature of the caſe can admit of, will be done; and beg leave to ſuggeſt, that if a mode can be deviſed of furniſhing the army with proviſions by quotas from each State in the Union, there may be ground to hope for ſome advantages from a regulation of prices, even within our own State, for a time at leaſt, until a more effectual and radical cure of this evil can be applied.

Feeling the importance of the ſubject, and the very many difficulties attending the proſecution of the plan of regulations propoſed by our fellow citizens, we are ſenſible that nothing leſs than the wiſdom and authority of this honorable Houſe can give effect to any plan for regulating the prices of the produce of the country, by which the value, in bills of credit, of all imported articles muſt be determined:—For, as there is not ſpecie remaining among us, ſufficient for the purpoſe, they muſt ultimately be paid for in the produce of the country. And we are further ſatisfied, that it is become neceſſary to open a trade in armed veſſels, in the ſtaple of the country, to enable the merchant to import ſome articles which are indiſpenſibly neceſſary.

We pray this honorable Houſe will take into their conſideration this preſſing and deeply intereſting ſubject, and do therein as in their wiſdom they ſhall judge to be for the good of our common country.

And we further pray, that effectual proviſion be made for reſtraining or puniſhing monopolizers, engroſſers and foreſtallers of proviſions, goods, wares or merchandize of any kind, including alſo the huckſters in the market of this city, whoſe conduct is become intolerable.

Signed by unanimous Reſolve of Committee,
JAMES HUTCHINSON, Chairman.

Extract of a letter from Nehemiah Hubbard, *Eſq; Hartford, Sept.* 9, 1779.

"By a veſſel lately arrived at Bedford, commanded by Captain Waddel, we are informed that he ſailed from the Cape in company with a French fleet, conſiſting of 25 ſhips of the line and frigates, with 6000 troops on board, commanded by the Count D Eſtaing, and that in latitude 25 and longitude 70, where he parted with the fleet, he was informed the Count was bound to Georgia, and from thence to the northward."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Samuel Nicholſon, of the Deane frigate, to the Marine Committee of Congreſs.

Falmouth, Sept. 3, 8 o'clock, 1779.

Gentlemen,

"MY laſt to you was of the 29th of July, dated from Hampton in Virginia, and on the ſame day I left the capes with two Virginia State ſhips, their tender, and 13 ſail of merchantmen. The State ſhips and tender quitted us ſoon after we left the cape.

"On the ſecond of Auguſt we diſcovered two ſail, and gave them chace; they endeavoured to ſeparate our convoy, but we were fortunate enough to take them both, being privateers from New-York, one the Tryall ſchooner of 10 guns and 37 men, and the other the Flying Fiſh, mounting the ſame and 32 men; the former commanded by Capt. Warling, and the latter by Capt. Blair, both which were ſent to Philadelphia, under the command of Mr. Long a pilot, and Mr. Porter of the Boſton.

"On the ninth inſtant we chaſed and took the ſhip Glencairn, from Glaſgow, mounting twenty 18, 9 and 6 pounders, bound for New-York, and laden with goods, &c. She had about 30 men, and commanded by Captain M'Caul.

"On the 12th, we came up with the Sandwich packet, from New-York, bound to Falmouth in England, mounting 16 guns and 60 men, commanded by Capt. Hill of the navy, who was going home with diſpatches, which he threw over, and had on board Lieut. Col. M'Pherſon of the 73d regiment, Major Gardner of the 16th with his wife and child, which we let remain on board her, on account of better accommodating, Capt. Roſs of the 71ſt regiment, Captain James of the navy, and Mr. Robertſon purſer of the Swift, alſo Mr. Powel and Mr. Aſhley merchants, beſides the officers of the ſhip.

"The 23d, we chaſed and took the brigantine Venture, from Madeira, commanded by Captain Leake, mounting two guns and about 15 or 20 men, and laden with about 150 pipes of Madeira wine, bound for New-York, ſhe was diſpatched for Boſton, in care of Mr. Day midſhipman of the Boſton frigate; by her we learnt the declaration of Spain againſt England.

"Captain Tucker on the 24th was preparing to quit me, but juſt on the moment of parting we diſcovered a ſail bearing down upon us, upon which we agreed to keep together till we ſaw who or what ſhe was; and thereupon gave her chaſe, which continued till one o'clock next morning, when ſhe ſtruck without firing a gun. She proved to be the Thorn, a ſloop of war from Portſmouth in England, pierced for 18 guns and mounting 14, was copper bottomed, and complete in every reſpect as a ſhip of war for ſix months, and only ten months old, had 135 men on board, and commanded by Capt. Wardlow, bound for New-York; ſhe was going with the Spaniſh manifeſto and other diſpatches, which were deſtroyed.

"Upon my coming into this river I found the Sandwich packet lying here, who had got in about four hours before us, having fallen in with Sir George Collier's fleet returning to New-York; but they took no notice of him, and he got clear.

"On board the Glencairn a perſon ſays he had in charge a box, which was to be delivered to ſome perſon in New-York, but upon our coming up with them and the ſhip ſtriking, threw it overboard; upon which we ſent immediately after it, and with difficulty got it before it ſunk, when upon examination we found it contain materials for counterfeiting our currency, conſiſting of types, paper with ſilk and iſinglaſs in it, &c. We have however determined to ſecure the perſon, as we believe him to be the ſole intender of the villainy: The box we have on board, and ſhall bring it with us to Boſton.

"I gave the command of the Thorn to Mr. Yeaton, my Firſt Lieutenant; he is an excellent officer, and wiſh he might be appointed to the command of her."

P. S. I ſaw the merchantmen a hundred leagues to the eaſtward of Bermudas.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Yeſterday evening the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Ambaſſador from the Court of Verſailles, came to town, eſcorted by a number of gentlemen, a troop of light dragoons, and the Philadelphia light horſe.

TO THE PRINTERS,

GENTLEMEN,

OF all the meanneſſes (and they are not a few) which have been practiſed by the party in oppoſition to government. The preſent attempt to ſtarve its officers is the moſt extraordinary. After failing in every open undiſguiſed ſcheme, they are now obliged to recur to this unmanly artifice which is cruel as men, ſcandalous as gentlemen, and pitiful as partizans.—And the more ſo, as it is in direct oppoſition to the ſentiments of their conſtituents, ſeveral of the counties having expreſsly requeſted and ſollicited them to conſider the officers of government, and make a ſuitable proviſion for them. It is really lamentable to ſee how low a ſpirit of party and faction will ſink the human mind; for what muſt their conſtituents and the world think of them, when they are informed that this very party was the moſt clamorous at every ſeſſions to raiſe their own wages, and that they have been actually raiſed twice in the preſent year. The former wages of an Aſſembly-man was eight ſhillings per day, laſt winter they raiſed them to 31. almoſt eight times as much, and at that time pretty nearly correſponding with the depreciation—it is now propoſed to raiſe them to 41. 10s. which is twelve times as much as formerly (though not unequal to the accumulated prices) and yet there are men in that Houſe, ſo loſt to all ſenſe of decency as to argue againſt an increaſe to other officers, in the ſame breath that they are voting an addition to their own. The country, I obſerved, had requeſted the Houſe to pay attention to their officers, and I am ſo fully perſuaded that the electors of the city who knew the extravagant prices at which all the neceſſaries of life are now held, think more juſtly and generouſly on this ſubject, that I do not heſitate to declare that ſome of the members of the city do not ſpeak the ſenſe of their conſtituents, but perhaps knowing their time to be ſhort they intend to make the moſt of it. This conduct is the moſt undeniable proof that the oppoſition is to men not meaſures, for under any conſtitution government muſt be ſupported, and as the world has never yet produced any ſett of men however affluent, who would do the public buſineſs for nothing, I do not believe we ſhall find ſuch prodigies of virtue in this claſs of patriots. When the late Mr. Roſs, as Judge of the Admiralty, ſollicited a ſalary, theſe gentlemen did not think 1500l. per ann. beſides perquiſites, too little, though it is well known that office neither excludes a gentleman from general practice, nor takes up any conſiderable portion of his time. I ſhall now lay before the public a plan of ſalaries propoſed by one of theſe gentlemen, which will give ſome idea of the conſiſtency, wiſdom and juſtice of this party. The Governor, under the old government, had in perquiſites and annual preſent, about 4000l. equal to (at this time) £ 80,000
The Chief Juſtice 500l. ſalary 400l. perquiſites about 100l. 10,000
Puiſne Judges 250l. ſalary 200l. perquiſites 50l. 5,000
Attorney General 75l. ſalary 1,600
Secretary in perquiſites about 500l. 10,000
The other officers of government nearly in the ſame proportion, according to the extent of their duty.

Now for the new Plan.

Preſident, 6000l. equal to 300
Vice Preſident, no ſalary, but to have 5l. per day when he ſits in Council, which is about one-third leſs than the wages of a journeyman carpenter.
The Chief Juſtice, 4000l. equal to 200
Puiſne Judges, 2000l. equal to 100
Secretary, 2000l. equal to 100
Attorney General, 1000l. equal to 50

The Delegates in Congreſs and the other officers of government in the like proportion—And this for the opulent and reſpectable State of Pennſylvania, and Philadelphia the metropolis of America, the ſeat of Congreſs, the reſidence of Embaſſadors, and the conflux of all ſtrangers of rank and conſequence. If it was poſſible to ſuppoſe a majority of the Houſe could adopt ſo mean, ſo contemptable a ſyſtem, the officers of government ought immediately to appeal to a juſt and generous people, and aſk their leave to diſgrace and diſhonour their ſtations, by the meanneſſes to which neceſſity would compel them, or gratify a malicious party by quitting their poſts, and effect what all their means have failed to do. Setting, alſo, a glorious example to future faction to diſturb government, deprive it of the ſervices of every man of midling or ſmall fortune, be his abilities or character what they may, and enable a ſett of lordly deſpots to rule the good people of Pennſylvania. There are one or two circumſtances that are almoſt too laughable to have a place in a ſerious eſſay. Quarter-maſters who have been adding field to field and farm to farm, gravely haranguing upon œconomy and frugality, and ſome jovial Members ſo far gone occaſionally in the Houſe, as to be ſcarcely able to ſtand without the aſſiſtance of their chairs, pathetically expreſſing their apprehenſions of introducing luxury and diſſipation, by giving high ſalaries to the officers of government. *Oh Tempora! Oh Moris!*

Compariſons ſometimes illuſtrate better than argument. By the Journals of Congreſs it appears, that from the month of January to the month of May, when prices were much more moderate than at preſent, the expences of the Preſident's houſhold were 8625l. (excluſive of the expence of horſes) which will be at the rate of 23,000l. per annum. Now let us turn to another claſs of men, who are, by no means thought to be overpaid, I mean the Gentlemen of the army, and compare them with the firſt Officers of the State, and I ſhall not go higher than a Colonel, who will receive (excluſive of half pay for life)

Subſiſtence 500 dollars per month £ 2250
Servant paid, fed, and cloathed by the public, whoſe wages would be 25l. per month 300
Rations for two horſes at the preſent rate of horſe keeping 750
Complete ſuit of ſuperfine cloth 400
Linen - - - - - 200
Hat - - - - - 40
Articles furniſhed by the State, ſuch as ſpirit, tea, coffee, &c. - - 300
Pay - - - - - 337 10

£ 4577 10

Theſe are indeed melancholy eſtimates, but are they not true? And is it not ſhameful to hear nominal prices founded as though they bore ſome tolerable proportion to former rates. Nothing can be more juſt and reaſonable therefore, than to fix moderate ſalaries and fees, having relation to ſome ſtandard, ſuch as wheat, the ſtaple of the country, the price of which might be fixed by the grand juries at each county court, upon which a table of fees might be formed for the next quarter. The idea of its new depreciating the money is truly ridiculous, when every man knows, feels, and acknowledges it: But it would not do ſo, as they would ſtill be paid in the money *going* in a degree proportionate to their ſtations and ſervices. I have ſaid nothing of the ingratitude to men who have riſqued life and fortune in an eminent degree, becauſe the emoluments ſhould be annexed to the office not to the men. But ſurely, if ever men deſerved well of their country, theſe are they, who ſat in ſeats of juſtice and council, and performed other duties in the darkeſt times with fidelity and honour, while many who now talk very loud were hid in holes and corners.

SIDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Freemen, inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, That a meeting is propoſed on Saturday next, at the houſe of Jacob Neff, at 12 o'clock, upon buſineſs of importance.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

Cæcil County, State of Maryland, Sept. 9, 1779.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of this State have continued and amended an act, entituled "An act for the more effectual preventing foreſtalling and engroſſing, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned; and another act, entituled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, indian corn, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, peas, beans, oats, and other victuals," whereby the abovementioned articles are prohibited from being tranſported from this State into any other State, under penalty of One thouſand pounds and the forfeiture of the article or articles ſo tranſported, and for the more effectual executing ſaid acts, have conſtituted and appointed Henry Hollingſworth, Patrick Ewing, Edward Parker, Benjamin Breward, Jeremiah Baker, David Macky, and David Smith, as a Committee for ſaid county, as by the aforeſaid act will more fully appear, therefore all perſons are deſired to conform to ſaid act, as they muſt expect to anſwer for the contrary to the penal laws of the State.

And whereas the ſeveral Committees in the reſpective counties are authorized and required to open Subſcription for the borrowing money on Loan-Office Certificates, for the uſe of the United States, one half of the ſaid Subſcription to be paid on or before the firſt day of October next, and the other half on or before the firſt day of January next; the Committee therefore give notice, that they have now opened Books at the Head of Elk for the receiving Subſcriptions. *By Order of the Committe,*

¶ JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk.

WANTED,

A Journeyman SADDLETREE-MAKER.

SUCH an One will meet with the greateſt Encouragement, on Application to JOHN MEEM, at YORK-TOWN. *Sept.* 16, 1776. †

The higheſt current Price is given for Bills of Exchange on France, by

WIKOFF, SIDMAN and SMITH,

At their Store in Second-ſtreet, a few doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet (formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine)

Who have for Sale, a large Aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the approaching Seaſon. ‖ 1*m.*

To the INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS *and other* ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I again propoſe to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing general election, to ſucceed the preſent Sheriff after the time limited him by law be expired. I therefore again moſt humbly ſolicit and requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt in order to be on the return with him; which favour, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged by

Your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,

Sept. 17. ¶ WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS in the County of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks for the honour in voting me on the return for the Sheriff's office, at the laſt election in this county. As I mean to ſtand a Candidate for that Office at the election enſuing; your votes and intereſt will be greatfully acknowledged by, Gentlemen, your obliged humble ſervant,

Sept. 18, 1779. ¶ JOHN MARSHAL.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1779.

To the FREEMEN, Electors of the County of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour done me by your chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for ſome years paſt, entitles you to my moſt ſincere acknowledgements. But the preſent impaired ſtate of my health, together with the peculiar ſituation of my private affairs, renders it both difficult and inconvenient to ſerve longer in that ſtation. Therefore beg you will chuſe ſome other perſon at the enſuing election, for your Repreſentative, in place of, *Your moſt reſpectful and very humble ſervant,*

¶ SAMUEL SMITH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of LANCASTER County.

IN conſequence of the advice and encouragement which I have received from a number of my friends, I take this method of notifying you that I purpoſe to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing election. I hope therefore the intereſt of thoſe Gentlemen of my acquaintance, and others, electors of the ſaid county upon the occaſion, and have only to add, that I ſhould be happy in ſo ſignal a mark of their eſteem.

I am, GENTLEMEN, your moſt obedient, and moſt devoted, humble ſervant, THOMAS EDWARDS.

Lebanon, September 11, 1779. ¶

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away the 26th of Auguſt, 1779, from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, in New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named William Malice, this country born, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, near 18 years of age, a chunky well made lad, ſhort brown hair, round faced, black eyes, gliſſens much when he ſmiles, ſomething freckled, a cunning, ſmart active fellow; had on, and took with him, a round fine hat, a fine ſhirt and two coarſe ones, two pair of trowſers, a brown coattee, a lightiſh coloured upper jacket, and under ditto without ſleeves, a greeniſh caſt jean breeches, mended on the knees, paleiſh, ribbed worſted ſtockings, and good ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid lad, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES HINCHMAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Congreſs I preſume from an apprehenſion that I was largely indebted to the United States, on the 10th of June laſt was pleaſed to paſs the following reſolve, viz. The Committee on the Treaſury having reported, that in obedience to the order of Congreſs, they have referred the accounts of General Count Pulaſki's Legion, to the Auditors of accounts for the main army, that for want of regularity in keeping thoſe accounts, and of proper vouchers agreeably to the direction of Congreſs and the Board of Treaſury. Auditor Johnſton has reported to them, that it is impracticable to ſettle the ſaid accounts, as appears from his report and remarks accompanying their reports.

Reſolved, That the Commanding Officer of the detachment of the army ſerving in South-Carolina, and Georgia, be authoriſed to appoint a Pay-maſter for the ſaid Legion, and that Captain Baldeſqui the preſent Pay-maſter be detained until he ſhall have produced competent vouchers, and ſettled the accounts of the ſaid Legion.

Conſcious of my innocence and ability to render a juſt account of all the public monies which ever came into my hands, I regreted extremely that ſuch an implied ſtigma on my character ſhould appear in their journals, and be publiſhed as it was in the newſpapers to the world; but I choſe to be ſilent, till an examination of my accounts ſhould demonſtrate their truth and my integrity. And now, to efface any impreſſions which the ſaid reſolve may have unfortunately made to my diſadvantage, I beg leave to lay before the public the report of the auditors on my accounts, which is as follows, viz.

This is to certify that Captain Joſeph Baldiſqui, Pay-maſter to General Count Pulaſki's Legion, has ſettled his account with this Office, as Pay-maſter aforeſaid, to the firſt of March laſt, * in which he credits the United States with the ſum of Forty-three thouſand five hundred Dollars, received at ſundry times from the Board of War, on which there appears a balance of One thouſand two hundred and ſix Dollars 21-90ths due to him, for which a warrant is granted, No.

Auditor's Office, Weſt-Point, Auguſt 24, 1779.

Under-Signed JAMES JOHNSTON, JOSEPH HOWEL, jun. Auditors of accounts, main army.

* I have received no public money ſince that time.

Philadelphia, September 20, 1779. ‖

J. BALDISQUI, Captain and Pay-maſter to General Count PULASKI's Legion

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September 20, 1779.

STRAYED away, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, living in Paſſyunk Townſhip, in the Five Mile Round, a Sorrel MARE and COLT, branded A. G. her hind Feet white and a white Snip on her Noſe, the Colt having one Ring Eye, white down from his Eyes, his four Feet white. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and Colt, and brings them to the King of Pruſſia in Market-ſtreet, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have a Reward of THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by ADAM GARRET. ¶

THE Gentleman who borrowed a dark DRAB coloured GREAT COAT, the collar lined with Velvet, marked R. C. under the Cape, of the Subſcriber, ſome time ago, is requeſted to return it to ROBERT CORREY, junior.

Auguſt 20, 1779. ¶

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SCHOOL will be opened on the First of October next, under the Care of the Subscriber, by whom due Attention will be given, that the following Things be accurately taught, viz. English Grammar, the Latin and Greek Languages, together with some useful Branches of the Mathematicks. The Neighbourhood is agreeable and very healthy; where convenient Lodgings may be provided, on reasonable Terms.

Sept. 9, 1779. ¶ WILLIAM FOSTER.

Head Chester River, Kent County, State of Maryland, Sept. 9, 1779.

WANTED,

A PERSON that understands the FULLING Business compleat, and can come well recommended, will meet with generous Encouragement, by applying to the subscriber. JOHN RAWLINGS. ¶

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your Votes, and placing me on the Return for the Sheriff's Office at the last General Election, and take this usual Method of requesting the like Favour at the ensuing Election, which will be held in grateful Remembrance, by *Your most obedient Servant*,

¶ JAMES CLAYPOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the Borough and County of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your former Favours, I offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing Election, as the present Sheriff's Term, agreeable to Law, then expires, which, if it should be agreeable to make use of my Name, in your Ticket for that Purpose, will be gratefully acknowledged by

‖4w. Yours, CHARLES DILWORTH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN of Northampton County,

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the honour you have done me, in electing me one of your Representatives in Assembly for these two years past. If you should incline to elect me again, the imperfect state of my health forbids my undertaking so weighty a charge any longer; I therefore think it my duty to inform you, that I cannot serve you. I am, Gentlemen, with the utmost respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

¶ WILLIAM M'FARREN.

A TANNER and CURRIER,

EITHER with or without a Family, who can be well recommended for Honesty and Sobriety, and will undertake the Management of a Tanyard, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to THOMAS MAYBURY or ISAAC POTTS, in Potts-Town. *Potts-Town, 9 Mo.* 11, 1779. ‖5w.

Red-Lion, Uwchland Township, Chester County, Sept. 11, 1779.

TAKEN up as a STRAY, a large dark roan MARE, supposed to be three or four years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ WILLIAM CLAYTON.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, last night, from the subscriber, near Wilmington, New-Castle county, a large BAY MARE, seven years old, 15 hands high, paces a travel, trots and canters slow, slack of courage, branded on the near shoulder TB, shod before, has a star in her forehead, her off hind foot white above the hoof, a wart on the off side of her head, below her eyes, and another wart the inside of her thigh, her mane inclines to both sides of her neck, and she is in good order. Any person securing the mare and thief, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars, and reasonable charges, for the mare, paid by

Sept. 12, 1779. ‖ THOMAS BABB.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, two very valuable HORSES, on the night of the seventh instant, the one a bay horse, about nine years old, high carriaged, branded with A.R.S. in a triangle, on the near thigh, with a star in his forehead, a very short dock, with but little hair on, something better than 14 hands high, paces and trots, shod before; the other a pale brown, about 15 hands high, well built every way, 4 years old last spring, neither brand nor ear-mark, he has a little white on his near hind foot by his hoof, paces and trots, his fore feet was much worn for want of shoes, no shoes on when stolen; the colour, brands, and marks are described as near as I can at present. Whoever takes up the thief or thieves and horses, shall have the above reward, so that the thieves be brought to justice and I may get the horses again, or Fifty Dollars for each horse, and for the thief or thieves One Hundred Dollars, besides all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN NAYLOR.

September 10, 1779. ¶

Darby Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, Sept. 6, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or SOLEN from the subscriber, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, about 14½ hands high, with a white star in his forehead, white on both hind feet, rather most on the near one, he trots and canters, and when rode slow paces a little sometimes, rather slack of courage, and thin of flesh. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and for the horse only One Hundred Dollars, paid by

¶ SAMUEL SMITH.

††† Throw the rein over his neck, and take up the near fore leg and take hold of the off rein, draw it tight and bid him lie down, he will lie down on one side; he resembles something of a stone horse, being cut a few months ago.

Easton, Northampton County, Sept. 13, 1779.

COMMITTED to this Gaol, the 8th inst. WILLIAM SISKO, a Mulatto, who says he belongs to James Byers, living in Paxton Township, Lancaster County. His Master is therefore desired to come, pay the Charges, and take him away.

¶ PETER EHLER, Gaoler.

FOR RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

THE Schooner *HUMMINGBIRD*, will ply constantly from *Richmond*, on *James-River*, to the *Head of Elk*; she is a new *Virginia* built Boat, a prime sailer, and well accommodated for Passengers: Any Passengers or Goods for *Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Richmond*, or the Parts of *Virginia* convenient to her Passage, shall be transported with Care and Attention. For Terms, apply to Mr. JAMES MARSDEN, of *Richmond*; Capt. JOHN HAGUE, on board; or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in *Philadelphia*, by whom Goods will be received for said Schooner.

Best James-River Mountain Tobacco, Pitt Coals, &c. sold by

Sept. 13, 1779. ‖ LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

THE Young Clerk's Vade Mecum, or compleat Law-Tutor; containing a variety of the most useful precedents, of articles of agreement, bonds, bills, releases, letters of attorney, &c. &c. with a large collection of precedents, relating to the OFFICE OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Likewise, Judge Foster's Reports, with his Discourses on CROWN CASES.----*May be had at* BELL's *BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia*,

Where also may now be had, English Bibles of various kinds; English Dictionaries; French and English Dictionaries; West-India Pilots; Seaman's Daily Assistants; DILWORTH's Speling-Books by the Dozen, or Gross, at a lower rate than half price, when compared with what is at present the price of printing paper. †

N. B. Said *Bell* gives ready money for old or new Books.

Hilltown Township, Bucks County, Spet. 9, 1779,

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, last night, a likely STONE COLT, of a dark brown colour, two years old last spring, is about 14½ hands high, has a large head and a blaze in his face, is long docked and has a switch tail, one hind foot is white, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures the said Colt, so that the owner may have him again, shall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by GRACE MATHIAS. ¶

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the farm of the subscriber, near the Falls of Schuylkill, last night, the four following HORSES, viz.

One pair of bay horses, about 15 hands high, the one a very light bay, trots so close as to strike, with black mane, tail and legs, about nine years old; the other a brighter bay, very square built, paces a little, and is six years old, full 15 hands high.

One bright bay, about 14 hands high, with a very white star in his forehead, goes lame with the near hind foot, and is branded on that buttock H. S. a natural trotter, about eight years old.

One half-blooded brown horse, with a switch tail, a small blaze down his forehead, trots very genteely, near 15 hands high, and between four and five years old.

Whoever restores these horses, if strayed, shall receive *Twenty Dollars* for each, but if stolen, and they are returned with the thief, or thieves, shall receive *One Hundred Dollars* for each, and all charges paid by THOMAS BOND, jun.

The Spring-House on said farm was broke open on Thursday night last, and robbed particularly of a large brass kettle that would contain from 20 to 30 gallons; whoever returns said kettle, shall receive *One Hundred Dollars* reward, and no questions asked. *Belle-Air, Monday, Sept.* 5, 1779. †

JOHN BENEZET

CONTINUES to give the highest current Price for Bills on the Commissioners at Paris, for Interest due on Loan-Office Certificates; he has for Sale a Quantity of Opium; also a Bill upon Accomack, for 3733*l.* Virginia currency. §

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

A fresh Assortment, just opened, and to be sold reasonable, by

SHARP DELANY,

At Boerhaave's Head, the Corner of Walnut and Second-Streets,

Amongst which are the following----

BEST Peruvian bark; jalap; rhubarb; camphor; ipecacuanha; antimony; sulphur; sena; opium; glauber salts, Epsom ditto; cream of tartar; Roman vitriol; balsam. capivi; myrrh; salt petre; præcipitat. rub. præcipitat. alb. mercur. dulcis; Æthiops miner. resina jalapii; resina scammon; sal veget; sal centaur; kermes mineral; antimon. diaphor. pulv. cornachin. theriac. venet; confect. de hyacinth, &c.

Medicine chests of different sizes, with plain and useful directions, for ships, &c. may be had as above, and most kinds of patent Medicines. †

State of Maryland, Queen-Anne's County, August 19, 1779.

CHESTER-MILL RACES.

TO be RUN for, over Tun Bridge Course, near Chester-Mill, on Monday, the 7th day of October next, a Purse of Five Hundred Pounds, by any horse, mare, or gelding, the four mile heats; aged horses carrying ten stone, six years old nine stone four pounds; five years, 8 stone 8 pounds; four years, 7 stone 12 pounds.

On the day following will be run for, over the same course, a Purse of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, the two mile heats, full bred horses aged carrying 11 stone, deducting for deficiency of blood and age, agreeable to the rules of racing, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

Also on the next day will be run for, over the aforesaid course, on the same terms as the preceding day, a Purse of One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, the winning horses the preceding days excepted.

Horses to be entered with the subscriber, on Wednesday preceding the first day's race, and the day preceding each race after, paying for the first day's entrance Twenty-five Pounds; for the second, Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings; for the third, Six Pounds Five Shillings, or double at the post.

Proper Judges will be appointed to decide all matters, agreeable to the rules of racing.

Certificates of the blood and age of each horse, properly attested, will be required.

Convenient Stages will be erected for Ladies and Gentlemen, and necessary accommodations provided, by their obedient humble servant, ELIJAH MINOR. ‖

Northampton County, in Pennsylvania, Easton, August 28, 1779.

COMMITTED to the gaol of the said county, on the 26th instant, two certain Negroe men, who answer particularly to the advertisement signed by Michael Gretter and Robert Gamble (of two Negroes who ran away, purchased of an agent appointed by Doctor Mills of Carolina) published in the Pennsylvania Gazette the 30th of June last, No. 2559. Their masters are requested to come, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ PETER EALER, Gaoler.

Falls Township, Bucks County, August 28, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his Bail, the 7th day of March, a certain JAMES WAYMEN, an Englishman, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a sandy complexion; had on, when he went away, a coarse kersey jacket, broadcloth waistcoat and breeches, worsted stockings, plated buckles in his shoes. Whoever will bring the above person to the subscriber, or confine him in any goal within forty miles of this place, so that he may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN MILNOR. ¶

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN the night of the 26th of August last, a bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, 14½ hands high, a star in his forehead, one of his hind feet white, and branded on one of his flanks with a kind of a K. Whoever brings said Horse to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid. W. WILL. †

TO BE SOLD,

THE SHALLOP *NANCY*, will carry about 200 Barrels. Enquire of EDWARD ALMOND, in Prune-street, near the Chapel. ¶

Lebanon, August 26, 1779.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I OBSERVE in Colonel Ethan Allen's narrative, &c. my name mentioned, in such a manner as plainly indicates the very unfriendly intentions of the writer.---He asserts that, being a prisoner at New-York, I "gave out that the country was most universally submitting to the English king's authority, and that there would be little or no opposition to Great-Britain."---I deny that ever I had any conversation with Colonel Ethan Allen; nor am I conscious of having mentioned, to any other person, a sentence which might tend to convey such ideas.---He observes further, that "from my conduct, the officers were apprehensive that I was a knave, at least I was esteemed so by most of them." Dark insinuations have sometimes effected that, which facts liable to be contradicted have failed of: I hope, however, so much of the public's favour, that they will not decide upon my conduct, until they become acquainted with the particular circumstance (for it cannot be the "feasting with General de Heister,") to which the writer alludes.---To shew the improbability of my being "esteemed as a knave by most of the officers,"---I have the happiness of informing the public, that I have since frequently been in company with many of the gentlemen who were prisoners with me at New-York, who I am certain would not degrade themselves by associating with a person whom they considered in that point of view. NICHOLAS HOUSEGGAR.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A PLANTATION situated in Red Lyon hundred, New-Castle county, state of Delaware, 7 miles from Christiana Bridge, 5 from Hamburgh, 3 from Port-Penn, 12 from the Head of Elk, 2 from two merchant mills, and 3 from three different places of worship; adjoining lands of Mr. Anthony Dushane and others; containing 234 acres of land, 80 whereof is marsh and maple swamp, well banked, and the greatest part drained and fit for grass; one hundred acres of land cleared and divided into five fields, with water in each field; the land and marsh is very good, and well calculated for either grazing or farming; 54 acres of woodland well timbered. There are on said premises a frame dwelling-house, kitchen, granary, barn, stables, and other outhouses in tolerable repair, a small apple and peach orchard, and a well of excellent water walled with brick. Said place is beautifully situated between St. George's Creek bounding on the south, and Dragon Run on the north, the meadow grounds lying on said creeks, with the upland between. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, and have a view of the lands, by applying to the subscriber, in Cæcil county, near the Head of Elk.

ISAAC THOMAS.

N.B. If the above place is not sold before the 24th of September inst. it will be sold on that day at Public Vendue on the premises. ¶ I. T.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1779.

One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock this morning, the house of the subscriber, living in Moravian-Alley, and stolen one silver watch, with a china face, maker's name George Street, No. 3430, also one striped and spotted laylock gown. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, so that the owner may get the goods again, shall have the above reward, and for the goods only One Hundred Dollars, paid by WILLIAM DAWES, living in the above place. ¶

Springfield Township, Bucks County, August 23, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night or in the morning of the 20th instant, a sorrel Mare, about 11 or 12 years old, about 15 hands high, has a brand on the near side, but the letters very dark, has a white mane and tail, newly shod before, and only one shoe on her hind feet. When she paces or trots, goes very tender on her fore feet, and on her hind feet walks crooked, so that she wears out the outsides of the irons first. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her, so that the owner may get her again, shall have Thirty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

† ABRAHAM FUNK.

August 26, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN last night, out of the pasture of the subscriber near this city, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, a star in his forehead, a switch tail, his mane wore with the collar, no brand that can be remembered, was shod all round, when hard travelled will rub the skin off his fore pastern joints. Any person apprehending the horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse, shall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horse only, paid by

† JOHN LITTLE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Mountbethel township, Northampton county, about the 18th of June last, a sorrel roan HORSE, without either brand or ear-mark, with a bald face, and white eyes, a natural trotter, about 13¾ hands high, and about five years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. If said horse is not owned by the first of January, he will be sold for his cost. JOHN HUTCHINSON. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to those indebted unto the estate of MICHAEL STADDLEMAN, deceased, either on book or for goods bought at vendue, that the Administrators propose to attend at the house of JACOB WAGGONER, on the sixth and seventh days of September next, from one o'clock till seven each day; where all those are desired to attend and pay off their respective balances, to save further cost. Those that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in, properly attested, that they may be paid. EDWARD JONES, and JOHN JONES, Administrators. ¶

Lancaster, August 14, 1779.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 20th June last, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, something pitted with the small-pox; his dress when he went off is uncertain, as he took sundry clothes with him, amongst which are, two coats, a light saggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and striped linen, a pair of new buckskin breeches, several pair of old striped and 2 pair of tow trowsers, 3 pair of stockings, 3 good shirts, and a round hat. Said Negroe is this country born, and talks the English and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the saddler's trade, is a shrewd cunning fellow, and will if possible procure a pass, probably change his name, and endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the night of the 26th of August last, a black GELDING, four years old, shod all round, his hind feet and one fore foot white, the other black, trots, paces and hand-gallops. Whoever takes up said Gelding and brings him to me, or gives information, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN EGNER, living in Long Swamp, Bucks county. ¶

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SEPTEMBER, 1779. THE NUMB. 2572.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1779.

A CIRCULAR LETTER *from the* CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA *to their* CONSTITUENTS.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

IN governments, raised on the generous principles of equal liberty, where the rulers of the state are the servants of the people, and not the masters of those from whom they derive authority, it is their duty to inform their fellow citizens of the state of their affairs, and by evincing the propriety of public measures, lead them to unite the influence of inclination to the force of legal obligation in rendering them successful. This duty ceases not, even in times of the most perfect peace, order and tranquility, when the safety of the Commonwealth is neither endangered by force or seduction from abroad, or by faction, treachery, or misguided ambition from within. At this season, therefore, we find ourselves in a particular manner impressed with a sense of it, and can no longer forbear calling your attention to a subject much misrepresented, and respecting which dangerous as well as erroneous opinions have been held and propagated; we mean your finances.

The ungrateful despotism and inordinate lust of domination which marked the unnatural designs of the British King and his venal Parliament to enslave the people of America, reduced you to the necessity of either asserting your rights by arms, or ingloriously passing under the yoke. You nobly preferred war. Armies were then to be raised, paid and supplied: Money became necessary for these purposes. Of your own there was but little; and of no nation in the world could you then borrow. The little that was spread among you could be collected only by taxes, and to this end regular governments were essential; of these you were also destitute. So circumstanced, you had no other resource but the natural value and wealth of your fertile country. Bills were issued on the credit of this bank, and your faith was pledged for their redemption. After a considerable number of these had circulated, loans were solicited, and offices for the purpose established. Thus a national debt was unavoidably created, and the amount of it is as follows:

	Dollars.	
Bills emitted and circulating,	159,948,880	
Monies borrowed before the 1st of March 1778, the interest of which is payable in France,	7,545,196	67-90
Monies borrowed since the 1st of March 1778, the interest of which is payable here,	26,188,909	
Money due abroad, not exactly known--- the balances not having been transmitted, supposed to be about	4,000,000	

For your further satisfaction we shall order a particular account of the several emissions, with the times limited for their redemption, and also of the several loans, the interest allowed on each, and the terms assigned for their payment, to be prepared and published.

The taxes have as yet brought into the treasury no more than 3,027,560, so that all the monies supplies to Congress by the people of America, amount to no more than 36,761,665 dollars and 67-90ths, that being the sum of the loans and taxes received. Judge then of the necessity of emissions, and learn from whom and from whence that necessity arose.

We are also to inform you, that on the first day of September instant we resolved, "that we would on no account whatever "emit more bills of credit than to make the whole amount of "such bills two hundred millions of dollars, and as the sum "emitted and in circulation amounted to 159,948,880 dollars, "and the sum of 40,051,120 dollars remained to compleat the "two hundred millions above mentioned, we on the third day "of September instant further resolved, that we would emit "such part only of the said sum of 40,051,120 dollars as should "be absolutely necessary for public exigencies before adequate "supplies could otherwise be obtained, relying for such supplies "on the exertions of the several States."

Exclusive of the great and ordinary expences incident to the war, the depreciation of the currency has so swelled the prices of every necessary article, and of consequence made such additions to the usual amount of expenditures, that very considerable supplies must be immediately provided by loans and taxes; and we unanimously declare it to be essential to the welfare of these States, that the taxes already called for be paid into the continental treasury by the time recommended for that purpose. It is also highly proper that you should extend your views beyond, that period, and prepare in season as well for bringing your respective quotas of troops into the field early the next campaign, as for providing the supplies necessary in the course of it. We shall take care to apprize you from time to time of the state of the treasury, and to recommend the proper measures for supplying it. To keep your battalions full, to encourage loans, and to assess your taxes with prudence, collect them with firmness, and pay them with punctuality, is all that will be requisite on your part. Further ways and means of providing for the public exigencies are now under consideration, and will soon be laid before you.

Having thus given you a short and plain state of your debt, and pointed out the necessity of punctuality in furnishing the supplies already required, we shall proceed to make a few remarks on the depreciation of the currency, to which we entreat your attention.

The depreciation of bills of credit is always either natural or artificial, or both. The latter is our case. The moment the sum in circulation exceeded what was necessary as a medium in commerce, it began and continued to depreciate in proportion as the amount of the surplus encreased; and that proportion would hold good until the sum emitted should become so great as nearly to equal the value of the capital or stock, on the credit of which the bills were issued. Supposing, therefore, that 30,000,000 was necessary for a circulating medium, and that 160,000,000 had issued, the natural depreciation is but little more than as five to one: But the actual depreciation exceeds that proportion, and that excess is artificial. The natural depreciation is to be removed only by lessening the quantity of money in circulation. It will regain its primitive value whenever it shall be reduced to the sum necessary for a medium of commerce. This is only to be effected by loans and taxes.

The artificial depreciation is a more serious subject, and merits minute investigation. A distrust (however occasioned) entertained by the mass of the people either in the *ability* or *inclination* of the United States to redeem their bills, is the cause of it. Let us enquire, how far reason will justify a distrust in the *ability* of the United States.

The ability of the United States must depend on two things: First, the success of the present revolution, and secondly, on the sufficiency of the natural wealth, value and resources of the country.

That the time has been when honest men might, without being chargeable with timidity, have doubted the success of the present revolution, we admit; but that period is passed. The independence of America is now as fixed as fate, and the petulant efforts of Britain to break it down are as vain and fruitless as the raging of the waves which beat against their cliffs. Let those who are still afflicted with these doubts consider the character and condition of our enemies. Let them remember that we are contending against a kingdom crumbling into pieces; a nation without public virtue; and a people sold to and betrayed by their own representatives; against a Prince governed by his passions, and a Ministry without confidence or wisdom; against armies half paid and generals half trusted; against a government equal only to plans of plunder, conflagration and murder---a government, by the most impious violations of the rights of religion, justice, humanity and mankind, courting the vengeance of Heaven and revolting from the protection of Providence. Against the fury of these enemies you made successful resistance when single, alone, and friendless, in the days of weakness and infancy, before your hands had been taught to war or your fingers to fight. And can there be any reason to apprehend that the Divine disposer of human events, after having separated us from the house of bondage, and led us safe through a sea of blood towards the land of liberty and promise, will leave the work of our political redemption unfinished, and either permit us to perish in a wilderness of difficulties, or suffer us to be carried back in chains to that country of oppression, from whose tyranny he hath mercifully delivered us with a stretched-out arm?

In close alliance with one of the most powerful nations in Europe, which has generously made our cause her own, in amity with many others, and enjoying the good-will of all, what danger have we to fear from Britain? Instead of acquiring accessions of territory by conquest, the limits of her empire daily contract: her fleets no longer rule the ocean, nor are her armies invincible by land. How many of her standards, wrested from the hands of her champions, are among your trophies, and have graced the triumphs of your troops? and how great is the number of those, who, sent to bind you in fetters, have become your captives, and received their lives from your hands? In short, whoever considers that these States are daily encreasing in power; that their armies have become veteran; that their governments, founded in freedom, are established; that their fertile country and their affectionate ally furnish them with ample supplies; that the Spanish monarch, well prepared for war, with fleets and armies ready for combat, and a treasury overflowing with wealth, has entered the lists against Britain; that the other European nations, often insulted by her pride, and alarmed by the strides of her ambition, have left her to her fate; that Ireland, wearied with her oppressions, is panting for liberty, and even Scotland displeased and uneasy at her edicts:---Whoever considers these things, instead of doubting the issue of the war, will rejoice in the glorious, the sure and certain prospect of success.

This point being established, the next question is, whether the natural wealth, value and resource of the country, will be equal to the payment of the debt?

Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that at the conclusion of the war the emissions should amount to 200,000,000, that exclusive of supplies from taxes, which will not be inconsiderable, the loans should amount to 100,000,000, then the whole national debt of the United States would be 300,000,000. There are at present 3,000,000 of inhabitants in the thirteen States; 300,000,000 of dollars, divided among 3,000,000 of people, would give to each person 100 dollars; and is there an individual in America unable in the course of eighteen or twenty years to pay it again? Suppose the whole debt assessed, as it ought to be, on the inhabitants, in proportion to their respective estates, what would then be the share of the poorer people? Perhaps not ten dollars. Besides, as this debt will not be payable immediately, but probably twenty years allotted for it, the number of inhabitants by that time in America will be far more than double their present amount. It is well known that the inhabitants of this country encreased almost in the ratio of compound interest. By natural population they doubled every twenty years, and how great may be the host of emigrants from other countries cannot be ascertained. We have the highest reason to believe the number will be immense. Suppose that only ten thousand should arrive the first year after the war, what will those ten thousand with their families count in twenty years time?---probably double the number. This observation applies with proportionable force to the emigrants of every successive year. Thus you see great part of your debt will be payable not meerly by the present number of inhabitants, but by that number swelled and encreased by the natural population of the present inhabitants, by multitudes of emigrants daily arriving from other countries, and by the natural population of those successive emigrants, so that every person's share of the debt will be constantly diminishing by others coming in to pay a proportion of it.

These are advantages which none but young countries enjoy. The number of inhabitants in every country in Europe remains nearly the same from one century to another. No country will produce more people than it can subsist, and every country, if free and cultivated, will produce as many as it can maintain. Hence we may form some idea of the future population of these States. Extensive wildernesses, now scarcely known or explored, remain yet to be cultivated, and vast lakes and rivers, whose waters have for ages rolled in silence and obscurity to the ocean, are yet to hear the din of industry, become subservient to commerce, and boast delightful villas, gilded spires, and spacious cities rising on their banks.

Thus much for the number of persons to pay the debt. The next point is their *ability*. They who enquire how many millions of acres are contained only in the settled part of North-America, and how much each acre is worth, will acquire very enlarged and yet very inadequate ideas of the value of this country. But those who will carry their enquiries further, and learn that we heretofore paid an annual tax to Britain of three millions sterling in the way of trade, and still grew rich; that our commerce was then confined to her; that we were obliged to carry our commodities to her market, and consequently to sell them at her price; that we were compelled to purchase foreign commodities at her stores, and on her terms, and were forbid to establish any manufactories incompatible with her views of gain; that in future the whole world will be open to us, and we shall be at liberty to purchase from those who will sell on the best terms, and to sell to those who will give the best prices; that as the country encreases in number of inhabitants and cultivation, the productions of the earth will be proportionably encreased, and the riches of the whole proportionably greater: Whoever examines the force of these and similar observations, must smile at the ignorance of those who doubt the ability of the United States to redeem their bills.

Let it also be remembered that paper money is the only kind of money which cannot "make unto itself wings and fly away." It remains with us, it will not forsake us, it is always ready and at hand for the purpose of commerce or taxes, and every industrious man can find it. On the contrary, should Britain, like Nineveh (and for the same reason) yet find mercy, and escape the storm ready to burst upon her, she will find her national debt in a very different situation. Her territory diminished, her people wasted, her commerce ruined, her monoplies gone, she must provide for the discharge of her immense debt by taxes to be paid in specie, in gold or silver, perhaps now buried in the mines of Mexico or Peru, or still concealed in the brooks and rivulets of Africa or Indostan.

Having shewn that there is no reason to doubt the ability of the United States to pay their debt, let us next enquire whether as much can be said for their inclination.

Under this head three things are to be attended to:

1st. Whether and in what manner the faith of the United States has been pledged for the redemption of their bills?

2d. Whether they have put themselves in a political capacity to redeem them,---and

3d. Whether, admitting the two former propositions, there is any reason to apprehend a wanton violation of the public faith?

1st. It must be evident to every man who reads the journals of Congress, or looks at the face of one of their bills, that Congress have pledged the faith of their constituents for the redemption of them. And it must be equally evident, not only that they had authority to do so, but that their constituents have actually ratified their acts, by receiving their bills, passing laws establishing their currency, and punishing those who counterfeit them. So that it may with truth be said that the people have pledged their faith for the redemption of them, not only collectively by their representatives, but individually.

2d. Whether the United States have put themselves in a political capacity to redeem their bills, is a question which calls for more full discussion.

Our enemies, as well foreign as domestic, have laboured to raise doubts on this head. They argue that the confederation of the States remains yet to be perfected; that the union may be dissolved; Congress be abolished, and each State resuming its delegated powers proceed in future to hold and exercise all the rights of sovereignty appertaining to an independent State. In such an event, say they, the continental bills of credit, created and supported by the union, would die with it. This position being assumed, they next proceed to assert this event to be probable, and in proof of it urge our divisions, our parties, our separate interests, distinct manners, former prejudices, and many other arguments equally plausible and equally fallacious. Examine this matter.

For every purpose essential to the defence of these States in the progress of the present war, and necessary to the attainment of the objects of it, these States now are as fully, legally and absolutely confederated, as it is possible for them to be. Read the credentials of the different delegates who composed the Congress in 1774, 1775, and part of 1776. You will find that they establish an union for the express purpose of opposing the oppressions of Britain and obtaining redress of grievances. On the 4th of July 1776, your Representatives in Congress, perceiving that nothing less than unconditional submission would satisfy our enemies, did, in the name of the people of the Thirteen United Colonies, declare them to be free and independent States, and "for the SUPPORT of that declaration, with a firm reli-"ance on the protection of Divine Providence, did mutually "pledge to each other their LIVES, their FORTUNES "and their SACRED HONOUR." Was ever confederation more formal, more solemn or explicit? It has been expressly assented to and ratified by every State in the union.---Accordingly, for the direct SUPPORT of this declaration, that is for the support of the independence of these States, armies have been raised, and bills of credit emitted and loans made to pay and supply them. The redemption therefore of these bills, the payment of these debts, and the settlement of the accounts of the several States for expenditures or services for the common benefit and in this common cause, are among the objects of this confederation; and consequently while all or any of its objects remain unattained, it cannot, so far as it may respect such objects, be dissolved, consistent with the laws of God or Man.

But we are persuaded, and our enemies will find, that our union is not to end here. They are mistaken when they suppose us kept together only by a sense of present danger. It is a fact which they only will dispute, that the people of these States were never so cordially united as at this day. By having been obliged to mix with each other, former prejudices have worn off, and their several manners become blended. A sense of common permanent interest, mutual affection (having been brethren in affliction) the ties of consanguinity daily extending, constant reciprocity of good offices, similarity in language, in governments, and therefore in manners, the importance, weight and splendor of the union, all conspire in forming a strong chain of connection, which must for ever bind us together. The United Provinces of

the Netherlands and the United Cantons of Switzerland became free and independent under circumſtances very like ours: their independence has been long eſtabliſhed, and yet their confederacies continue in full vigor. What reaſon can be aſſigned why our union ſhould be leſs laſting? or why ſhould the people of theſe States be ſuppoſed leſs wiſe than the inhabitants of thoſe? You are not uninformed that a plan for a perpetual confederation has been prepared and that twelve of the thirteen ſtates have already acceded to it. But enough has been ſaid to ſhew, that for every purpoſe of the preſent war, and all things incident to it, there does at preſent exiſt a perfect ſolemn confederation, and therefore that the States now are and always will be in a political capacity to redeem their bills, pay their debts, and ſettle their accounts.

3d. Whether, admitting the ability and political capacity of the United States to redeem their bills, there is any reaſon to apprehend a wanton violation of the public faith?

It is with great regret and reluctance that we can prevail upon ourſelves to take the leaſt notice of a queſtion, which involves in it a doubt ſo injurious to the honour and dignity of America.

The enemy, aware that the ſtrength of America lay in the union of her citizens, and the wiſdom and integrity of thoſe to whom they committed the direction of their affairs, have taken unwearied pains to diſunite and alarm the people, to depreciate the abilities and virtue of their rulers, and to impair the confidence repoſed in them by their conſtituents. To this end repeated attempts have been made to draw an abſurd and fanciful line of diſtinction between the Congreſs and the People, and to create an opinion and a belief that their intereſts and views were different and oppoſed. Hence the ridiculous tales, the invidious inſinuations, and the whimſical ſuſpicions that have been forged and propagated by diſguiſed emiſſaries and traitors in the garb of patriots. Hence has proceeded the notable diſcovery, that as the Congreſs made the money they alſo can deſtroy it; and that it will exiſt no longer than they find it convenient to permit it. It is not ſurpriſing that in a free country, where the tongues and pens of ſuch people are and muſt be licenſed, ſuch political hereſies ſhould be inculcated and diffuſed, but it is really aſtoniſhing that the mind of a ſingle virtuous citizen in America ſhould be influenced by them. It certainly cannot be neceſſary to remind you that your repreſentatives here are choſen from among yourſelves; that you are or ought to be acquainted with their ſeveral characters; that they are ſent here to ſpeak your ſentiments, and that it is conſtantly in your power to remove ſuch as do not. You ſurely are convinced that it is no more in their power to annihilate your money than your independence, and that any act of theirs for either of thoſe purpoſes would be null and void.

We ſhould pay an ill compliment to the underſtanding and honour of every true American, were we to adduce many arguments to ſhew the baſeneſs or bad policy of violating our national faith, or omitting to purſue the meaſures neceſſary to preſerve it. A bankrupt faithleſs republic would be a novelty in the political world, and appear among reputable nations, like a common proſtitute among chaſte and reſpectable matrons. The pride of America revolts from the idea; her citizens know for what purpoſes theſe emiſſions were made, and have repeatedly plighted their faith for the redemption of them; they are to be found in every man's poſſeſſion, and every man is intereſted in their being redeemed; they muſt therefore entertain a high opinion of American credulity, who ſuppoſe the people capable of believing, on due reflection, that all America will, againſt the faith, the honor and the intereſt of all America, be ever prevailed upon to countenance, ſupport or permit ſo ruinous, ſo diſgraceful a meaſure. We are convinced that the efforts and arts of our enemies will not be wanting to draw us into this humiliating and contemptible ſituation. Impelled by malice, and the ſuggeſtions of chagrin and diſappointment, at not being able to bend our necks to their yoke, they will endeavour to force or ſeduce us to commit this unpardonable ſin, in order to ſubject us to the puniſhment due to it, and that we may thenceforth be a reproach and a by-word among the nations. Apprized of theſe conſequences, knowing the value of national character, and impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the immutable laws of juſtice and honour, it is impoſſible that America ſhould think without horror of ſuch an execrable deed.

If then neither our ability or inclination to diſcharge the public debt, are juſtly queſtionable, let our conduct correſpond with this confidence, and let us reſcue our credit from its preſent imputations. Had the attention of America to this object been unremitted, had taxes been ſeaſonably impoſed and collected, had proper loans been made, had laws been paſſed and executed for puniſhing thoſe who maliciouſly endeavoured to injure the public credit; had theſe and many other things equally neceſſary been done, and had our currency, notwithſtanding all theſe efforts, declined to its preſent degree of depreciation, our caſe would indeed have been deplorable. But as theſe exertions have not been made, we may yet experience the good effects which naturally reſult from them. Our former negligences therefore ſhould now animate us with hope, and teach us not to deſpair of removing by vigilance and application the evils which ſupineneſs and inattention have produced.

It has been already obſerved, that in order to prevent the further natural depreciation of our bills we have reſolved to ſtop the preſs, and to call upon you for ſupplies by loans and taxes. You are in capacity to afford them, and are bound by the ſtrongeſt ties to do it. Leave us not therefore without ſupplies, nor let in that flood of evils which would follow from ſuch a neglect. It would be an event moſt grateful to our enemies, and depend upon it they will redouble their artifices and induſtry to compaſs it. Be therefore upon your guard, and examine well the policy of every meaſure and the evidence of every report that may be propoſed or mentioned to you, before you adopt the one or believe the other. Recollect that it is the price of the liberty, the peace and ſafety of yourſelves and poſterity, that now is required;--*that* peace, liberty and ſafety, for the attainment and ſecurity of which you have ſo often and ſo ſolemnly declared your readineſs to ſacrifice your lives and fortunes. The war, tho' drawing faſt to a ſucceſsful iſſue, ſtill rages. Diſdain to leave the whole buſineſs of your defence to your Ally. Be mindful that the brigheſt proſpects may be clouded, and that prudence bids us be prepared for every event. Provide therefore for continuing your armies in the field till victory and peace ſhall lead them home, and avoid the reproach of permitting the currency to depreciate in your hands, when by yielding a part to taxes and loans, the whole might have been appreciated and preſerved.

Humanity as well as juſtice makes this demand upon you, the complaints of ruined widows, and the cries of fatherleſs children, whoſe whole ſupport has been placed in your hands and melted away, have doubtleſs reached you---take care that they aſcend no higher. Rouſe therefore; ſtrive who ſhall do moſt for his country; rekindle that flame of patriotiſm which at the mention of diſgrace and ſlavery blazed throghout America, and animated all her citizens. Determine to finiſh the conteſt as you began it, honeſtly and glorioufly.---Let it never be ſaid that America had no ſooner become independent than ſhe became inſolvent, or that her infant glories and growing fame were obſcured and tarniſhed by broken contracts and violated faith, in the very hour when all the nations of the earth were admiring and almoſt adoring the ſplendor of her riſing.

By the unanimous Order of CONGRESS,
JOHN JAY, Preſident.
Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1779.

CHARLESTOWN, AUGUST 24.

On the 5th of laſt Month the Privateer Schooner Buck, Capt. Dunnivan, of New-York, was carried off from the Harbour of New-Providence by a Number of Americans, whilſt the Captain, with the firſt and ſecond Lieutenants, were on Shore.

Captains Inman and Newman have lately made priſoners of 16 men, who were driving 400 cattle to Georgia, and brought off the cattle.—And Col. Twigs of the Georgia militia, with Major Jamieſon of the Georgia Light horſe, have lately (the 14th Inſt.) defeated a party of the enemy below Briar Creek, commanded by M'Girt; of whom they killed 5 wounded 5 and took 4 priſoners, with 23 horſes and 15 ſtand of arms. Among the wounded, was a Lieut. Jones, of Col. Moore's loyaliſts. M'Girt himſelf was ſuppoſed to be wounded; he with the reſt of the party got into a creek. Some deſerters from Savannah, who left it laſt Monday, ſay, M'Girt was mortally wounded.

Sept. 4. Late laſt night the Lieutenant of marines of the armed brig Bellona, came up to town with intelligence of His Excellency Count d'Eſtaing's fleet, conſiſting of 25 ſail of the line, 20 frigates and 3 courvettes or ſloops, being at anchor on Thurſday noon, in 14 fathom water, off Tybee; on board the fleet are 5000 land forces. A frigate had been diſpatched with an expreſs to this town; it is imagined the high wind we had on Thurſday night has occaſioned her ſtanding off; but as the weather is now favourable, ſhe is hourly looked for. Pilots are now going to the Count. This great and unexpected aid cannot fail giving the higheſt ſatisfaction to every real friend of America, and affords the happy proſpect of ſoon ſeeing the virtuous few of our ſiſter State of Georgia, reinſtated in their poſſeſſions, and a ſpeedy ſtop being put to the ravages of our haughty invaders.

PHILADELPHIA.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

AN angry writer in the Pennſylvania Gazette, under the ſignature of Sidney, has called the public attention to a *newly propoſed eſtabliſhment* of immenſe ſalaries and perquiſites to the officers of government, and charges thoſe whom he calls the "party in oppoſition to government," with the meanneſs of attempting to ſtarve its OFFICERS.

Without returning any of this writer's illiberal language, I ſhall ſubmit a few thoughts on the ſubject of *offices* to the impartial public.—The conſtitution of this State hath wiſely conſidered *lucrative offices* as the bane of all government, eſpecially thoſe of the republican kind, becauſe it ſubjects them to conſtant convulſions and cabals among thoſe *who would be great for* PLACE *and* PROFIT. It hath therefore directed that "whenever an office, thro' increaſe of fees or otherwiſe, becomes ſo profitable as to occaſion *many* to apply for it, *the profits ought to be leſſened by the legiſlature.*" Whether many of the offices in the gift both of the legiſlative and executive powers of this State are not already of this nature, let the multitude of petitions which come before them on every vacancy declare.

Certain it is, that the former applications for raiſing the ſalaries, fees and perquiſites of offices, and fixing them at *four* for *one*, was the firſt *public avowal* of the depreciation of our money; and this *conſpicuous example* being once ſet, it was rapidly followed, in ſelf-defence, by the people, who were to pay theſe ſalaries, &c.—and a breach being thus once made upon the credit of a *paper dollar*, ſo that the printed words on its face which ſpoke it equal to a *ſilver dollar*, were conſidered as of no ſtanding ſignificancy, it became uncertain where to ſtop.

It is now propoſed by ſome, who call themſelves *friends to Government*, that the ſalaries, &c. of its officers ſhall be fixed at *twenty* to *one*. But will this remedy the evil, or give an aſſurance of ſtopping here? or will it not be giving a legiſlative ſanction to this ſtage of depreciation?

Theſe queſtions merit a ſerious anſwer, and ſo far I will boldly ſay at preſent—That while the cries of the *fatherleſs* and the *widow* are unheard;—While a law continues, under the ſanction of which (however well intended at firſt) the rapacious and unjuſt guardian or executor, who has long applied the *orphan's* money to his own uſe, may diſcharge his accounts in *nominal ſums* at one twentieth of the original value, while the poor *widow* muſt receive her dower or daily ſupport in the ſame ſcanty allowance, while the legacies and benefactions piouſly bequeathed in the dying moments of good men, for the ſupport of religion and learning, and other humane and charitable purpoſes, may be paid in the ſame nominal depreciated value, while the aged and infirm creditor ſees the lands which he had kindly enabled his neighbour to purchaſe, on the faith of Bonds and Mortgages, ſold at twenty times the nominal value of the firſt coſt, and the thankleſs debtor putting nineteen twentieths in his pocket, and compelling his long forbearing creditor to receive the other *twentieth*, in full ſatisfaction for the whole debt; I ſay, while ſuch a law continues, and petitions for redreſs now lie before the Legiſlature, they will with a very bad grace make any further increaſe or multiplication of their own wages, or of the ſalaries, fees, or perquiſites of the officers of government, till the cries of this diſtreſſed claſs of people are firſt heard, and the tears are wiped from their eyes; if we expect a bleſſing on our ſtrenuous efforts for public juſtice and liberty, let not theſe cries aſcend from earth to Heaven unregarded; and let it be conſidered, that Government will appear far more reſpectable if thoſe who would be thought its friends would exert themſelves in acts of juſtice and mercy of this kind, rather than in ſeeking to exalt the powers, prerogatives and profits of Government, ſo as to ſwallow up every thing within its vortex.

Let it never be mentioned as for the honor of any government, that its officers ſhould be enabled at a public expence to keep luxurious tables for the entertainment of ſtrangers, and pompous equipages for their wives and daughters, copying the manners of the *old* world in this *young* republic; while the wives and daughters of thoſe who were once at leaſt their equals and neighbours, are deprived of their patrimony, weeping and ſtarving around them.

The writer, who calls himſelf Sidney (diſhonouring indeed the great virtue and memory of the patriot of that name) ſtrives to blacken the characters of thoſe who oppoſe the preſent attempts for obtaining enormous eſtabliſhments, by aſſerting, that they were the "moſt clamorous at every ſeſſions to raiſe their own wages."—This is ſo far from truth, that raiſing the wages of Aſſemblymen was oppoſed by the Republicans in the Houſe, and was done upon the clamorous requeſt of thoſe who call themſelves Conſtitutionaliſts, while on the other hand, a houſe was granted to the Preſident, in augmentation of his ſalary, entirely upon the motion of the Republicans.

Whether the care of the public money, and a deſire to have *equal laws*, whether to redreſs the afflicted and provide our quota for the general defence of theſe States with as much eaſe as poſſible to the ſubject, rather than to curſe and impoveriſh the country with enormous ſalaries, (as if Government was inſtituted only for indulging a few rulers in riot and luxury, while the people at large are treated as beaſts of burden, I ſay whether this is *meanneſs* or not, and whether thoſe who pity and regard the diſtreſſes of the community at large are its friends or foes, let the impartial world judge.

How far the former appointments for the officers of Government in this State are *mean* or *liberal*, will beſt appear by comparing ſome of them with thoſe of the other United States.

New-Hampſhire. The Preſident has no ſettled ſalary, but occaſional ſums voted, the whole of which did not exceed 4000 dollars in 1778.

Maſſachuſetts. The Preſident is the eldeſt Counſellor, and only *primus inter pares*, he has no emoluments annexed to his office, and has only 10 dollars per day, as other Counſellors have.

Rhode-Iſland. The Governor has only 300 dollars a year, and ſome perquiſites, as *Naval Officer*, after paying his clerks.

Connecticut. The Governor's Salary is 300l. lawful money per annum, beſides which he has been allowed ſometimes 100l. ſometimes 150l. extraordinary. Laſt year the Aſſembly allowed him, in lieu of all former appointments, 4500l. or 12000 dollars.

New-York. The Governor's Salary is 7500 dollars, or 2812l. 10s. He has no houſe allowed him, nor any perquiſites.

New-Jerſey. I have not been able to learn exactly what ſalary is fixed for the Governor of this State, but am told his whole appointments do not amount to 3000l. per annum, or 8000 dollars.

Delaware. The Preſident's Salary is 200l. or 553 and 1-3d. dollars, and no perquiſites that I can have an account of.

Maryland. The Governor's Salary is 2500l. or 6666 2-3d. dollars, ſome late allowances have been made by the Legiſlature of this State for the officers of Government, on account of the preſent fluctuating ſtate of money, but they have done this without ſetting an example of raiſing ſalaries and undervaluing our money.

Virginia. The Governor's ſalary is 4500l. or 15,000 dollars. I do not find that he has any perquiſites, except the uſe of the palace, the ſtables and ſome paſture ground.

North-Carolina. The Governor has no fixed ſalary, but an allowance voted from time to time.—His laſt allowance was 15,000 dollars per annum, and ſome ſmall perquiſites.

South-Carolina. The Governor has 2000l. per annum, or 5333 and 1-3d dollars, but no perquiſites nor houſe.

Let us now conſider the ſalaries propoſed for the officers of this government by the gentlemen who are accuſed of oppoſition to them, and the "*meanneſs* of attempting to ſtarve them."

Pennſylvania. The Preſident 16,000 dollars, or 6000l. an houſe, which would be worth to the State per annum, 2000l. Total £ 8000

The Secretary, propoſed ſalary 2000l. Tavern licences in 1773 were 1700, and they are not now diminiſhed, for which it is propoſed to allow him 36s. making in the whole at leaſt 3060l. Marriage licences in 1773 about 500, which are propoſed to be charged at 36s. each, for the better encouragement of the Secretary but not of matrimony, 625l. Total for the Secretary, 5685

Attorney General, his ſalary is 1000l. His propoſed fee on each indictment is 5l. 8s. and ſuppoſe in the city and county of Philadelphia, counties of Bucks, Cheſter, Lancaſter, York, Cumberland, Berks and Northampton, each of which he may and therefore ought in duty to attend, I ſay, ſuppoſe in theſe there are 600 indictments in the courſe of one year (and the number will be found to exceed this) then his fees will be 3240l. 4240

N. B. So far is the office of Attorney General from depriving of practice, except in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the Quarter-Seſſions, that it is a ſure recommendation to extenſive practice, when he happens to be a man of merit.

Chief Juſtice,	4000
Two Puiſne Judges, 2000l. each,	4000

Beſides theſe ſalaries the Judges have their expences paid while on the circuit, and the Aſſembly have further provided that they ſhall be paid for all extra ſervices, in relation to forfeited eſtates. ------

Theſe are the ſalaries and perquiſites propoſed by the gentlemen who are charged with the *meanneſs of attempting to ſtarve the officers of government*, and they amount, on the whole, among ſix officers, to £ 25,925

Or in dollars, 69,133 and 1-3d.

Let us next take a view of what is propoſed by ſome who call themſelves *friends to government*, and at the ſame time *friends to the people alſo*. The propoſal is, to raiſe every thing as *twenty* to *one*. Thus,

The Preſident,	£ 80,000
Secretary's fees to be raiſed to 10,000l. with an additional ſalary of at leaſt 2000l.	12,000
Attorney General's fees to be raiſed twenty-fold, that is 18l. for an indictment, 10,800l. and ſalary 1600l.	12,400
Chief Juſtice, beſides extra ſervices,	10,000
Two Puiſne Judges, beſides ditto, 5000l. each,	10,000
Prothonotary of Philadelphia, formerly worth 1200l. now	24,000
Ditto of Lancaſter, 800l.	16,000
Ditto of Cheſter, 700l.	14,000
Ditto of York, about 500l.	10,000
Ditto of Cumberland, about 600l.	12,000

And thus other Prothonotaries ſalaries may be eſtimated. But there ſtill remains to be provided for a multitude of *officers* and *public men*, ſome *new* and ſome *old*, which my time and paper would fail me to number up, ſuch as the Vice Preſident, the Counſellors, the Aſſemblymen, who leave their homes and devote much of their time to their country's ſervice, and the whole hoſt of Commiſſioners, Agents, Treaſurers, Tax-gatherers, Aſſeſſors, Overſeers of the highways, of the poor, &c. &c. whoſe allowances muſt all be in the ſame proportion; ſo that in this way it may be ſafely aſſerted that *half a million of pounds* would not defray our yearly expences in the ſingle article of government.

And muſt not that government be thought dear to a people, which requires all that can be drawn from them in heavy taxes for its annual ſupport, and leaves nothing for the public defence, nor for the advancement of religion, learning, works of charity, public improvements, and the like.

Are principles of this kind conſiſtent with the pure nature of a Commonwealth, which leaves ſomething to the public ſpirit of officers, and diſdains to make places

so lucrative as to induce men to quarrel about them, or seek a continuance in them, to the exclusion of that *salutary rotation* which is the life and basis of Republics? and which is most pointedly recommended by our constitution. Men may support such extravagant doctrines, who expect suddenly to be seated in such offices by the hand of *government*, but can never think to recommend themselves thereby to any trust which they are to hold by the free voice of the PEOPLE.

AGRICOLA.

The Sieur GERARD, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, being expected shortly to leave this State, the President and Supreme Executive Council took leave of him last Wednesday in the following Address:

SIR,

THE President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, would not do justice to their own feelings and your merit, if they suppressed their wishes for your future prosperity and happiness, and their regret, that the commands of your Prince, and the bad state of your health, have abridged your residence among us.

The favour of your Sovereign, we trust, awaits your faithful services; and if the affectionate regards of this Board can add to your happiness, be assured that you possess them in a very high degree.

Your eminent services in forming the union between the two Nations, and your conduct, which has had so happy a tendency to conciliate and cement our affections to the Monarch and People of France, must fully justify, in the opinion of the world, this special mark of our attention and respect, and transmit your name to posterity among the first and most distinguished friends of this rising Empire.

With sincere wishes for your safe and happy arrival in your native country, Sir, we bid you adieu.

Signed in behalf of the Council unanimously,
JOSEPH REED, President.

His EXCELLENCY'S *ANSWER.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE flattering marks of esteem and regard which you are pleased to shew me, affect me with the most lively gratitude. I esteem myself happy in having merited your approbation, and the testimony which you give to the zeal with which I have endeavoured by all the means in my power to confirm your confidence in the friendship of the King my Master, and the union and good understanding between the two nations. It is with infinite satisfaction, gentlemen, that I take this occasion to acknowledge the disposition you have shewn in the course of my Embassy to contribute to the same salutary end, by the manner in which you have exerted the authority you have been entrusted with.

Penetrated with these sentiments, gentlemen, and with the confidence due to you in so many respects, nothing remains but to pray you to accept my thanks for all the regards which I have experienced from you, as well as a public Minister as personally, and my wishes for your happiness and prosperity. GERARD.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1779.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the western army commanded by Major General Sullivan, dated Konadasagea, September 9, 1779.

"Since the action of the 29th of last month, the Indians have fled at the approach of our army, and left their settlements to our mercy—New-Town, Konowarohala, French Katherines, Candai, Skayes, Gaghseonghwa, and Konadasagea, are great heaps of ruin; besides these, we have burnt a number of scattering houses, and destroyed a large country of corn, pumpkins, cymblines, cucumbers, water-melons, peaches and apples.

"This day we shall set out for Geneseee, and lay that country in ashes. The enemy having retired to Niagara we expect no opposition as we advance, but expect an attack as we return."

Last Sunday was sent into this port, by the ship General Pickering, belonging to Boston, the privateer brig Hope (formerly the Sea Nymph, owned by Capt. Blewer of this city) of 14 carriage guns, commanded by Captain Hinde. The same day arrived the ship Molly, Capt. Mathison, with 160 Hessian officers and privates on board, bound to Halifax, taken by the schooner Mars, Captain Taylor, with the sloop Comet, Capt. Decator, in sight.

On Sunday, the 19th inst. departed this life, having finished his 59th year, JOSEPH REDMAN, Esq; a native of this city, and a descendant of one of the first settlers of this State.

He was endowed with a remarkable sweetness of temper, and eminent degree of humanity and benevolence, which often led him to sympathize with and perform acts of kindness to the poor and distressed, even beyond his abilities, especially in the office of High Sheriff of the city, to which he was elected for several years by his fellow citizens, and which he executed with great reputation for his equity in general, and charitable attention to the prisoners in particular. From his youth he has preserved uniformly the character of a dutiful son, an affectionate husband, parent and brother, a steady friend and virtuous citizen, and to compleat all he was an upright *honest man*, and a serious observer of the duties of religion.—Then let us not sorrow as men without hope, seeing we believe and are sure that, "An honest man is the noblest work of God," and will not fail of his reward in due time.

He lived respected by all who knew him, esteemed, yea beloved by all who were intimately acquainted with him, and died justly lamented by his nearest connections and friends. He was interred the next evening, attended by many of the most respectable inhabitants of the city.

On Wednesday the 15th inst. departed this life, in the 54th year of his age, EDWARD KEASBY, Esq; of Salem, and on Friday following his remains were conveyed from his late dwelling to the Baptist Meeting; after a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM WORTH, from John 11th chapter and 11th verse, his body was decently interred in their burial ground.—The numerous attendance and behaviour of all ranks of people, on this mournful occasion, was such as bespoke their highest esteem for the deceased.—It will be sufficient to say of him, that he was a kind husband, indulgent parent, and a real loss to the country in which he lived; having filled the most respectable offices in the same for a number of years with uprightness and integrity.—As a Christian, a warm and steady professor of religion, from a very early period in life.—Useful in the Society to which he belonged as an Elder, beloved as a member of the same, exemplary in his life and conversation, and respected by all that knew him. *Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: For the end of that man is peace.*" Ps. xxxvii. 37.

To the PUBLIC.

A PARAGRAPH in his Excellency the President and Council's late message to the Hon. House of Assembly, respecting the CHARTER, &c. of the College, Academy and charitable schools in this city, has given some just alarm to other *private corporations* and institutions, *heretofore* founded and endowed by the piety of good men among us, for the advancement of religion, learning, and other charitable purposes. As under our *old* constitution and laws, which paid the strictest attention to religious liberty, all foundations of this kind were held sacred, so I have always understood that our *new* constitution had paid a still greater attention to them, and secured them in the very body of the frame of government, by an authority co-eval with and equal to that by which the Assembly sits; and therefore that wise body will undoubtedly consider how far they can interfere in the rights of such corporations, without violating the constitution which they have sworn to preserve; and that if the *charter rights* and *freehold* of such religious and charitable societies are to be questioned, it must be in due course of law, in the same way that any other *freehold* may be tried. *Extraordinary* remedies, where the *ordinary* course of justice is sufficient, are never to be admitted in a country where the *laws* rule.

Nec deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit.— Hor.

It is said that this day (viz. Wednesday, Sept. 29) is appointed for a *public hearing* of this matter in the House of Assembly, and as it deeply interests every *religious*, *literary* and *charitable* society among us, it is not doubted but it will claim their particular attention.

I agree with the words of the message, that the "Constitution of this State, with a wisdom and forethought "that do honour to its framers," hath provided in the 44th section, that "a school or schools of learning shall "be established in each county by the Legislature, for "the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries "to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them "to instruct youth at low prices; and all useful learning "shall be encouraged and promoted in one or more uni-"versities." This is an excellent intention, when more settled times and the state of our finances will permit the due and *calm* execution of it; but it was never designed thereby to swallow up and injure private foundations of the like kind, as appears by what follows immediately in the next or 45th section, which expressly provides that, in making these NEW establishments, "all religious societies or bodies of men HERETOFORE *united* or incorporated for the advancement of RELIGION and LEARNING, "or for such other PIOUS and CHARITABLE purposes, "shall be encouraged and protected in the enjoyment of "the privileges, immunities and estates which *they were* "*accustomed* to enjoy, or could of *right* have enjoyed un-"der the laws and former constitution of this State."

Without this clause, which was inserted at the desire, and for the security of the different religious societies among us, the constitution would have been defective in wisdom, and would have left a door open for what it hath reprobated both in letter and spirit, viz. *religious establishments*. For if particular societies of men, with or without a charter, cannot make provision for *educating their own children*, and others who may be *freely* committed to their care; if the *living* as *well* as *dying* bequests of pious and charitable persons, who approved their design, and entrusted them with the care of their bounty, are not to be held *sacred*—all other *religious liberty* is but an empty name; for the education of *one's own children*, in those principles which he himself is at least *tolerated* to profess, is a most essential part of this liberty. Nor is there any difference between being *compelled* to frequent a STATE RELIGION or a STATE SCHOOL; and it is evidently such a *compulsion*, if the means which men have provided for private education, agreeable to fundamental rules among themselves, are, without their consent, or any known forfeiture of their rights, to be taken from them, and no other means of education left them. Learning thrives best by *emulation*, and liberty could not exist long in any country where learning was not left *free*, yielding the allegiance which is due for the protection, and for the enjoyment of the other branches of liberty.

The College and Academy of this city hath subsisted *thirty years*, without seeking or receiving any *State encouragement* from those who were *then* in power, and multitudes of men, now distinguished in all parts of the continent, have been educated in it. When the objections against it are brought forward, the public will judge how far they deserve praise or censure, and whether the public may not found and provide for some more extensive plan without injuring the rights of private corporations.

N. G.

On Wednesday last was sent into this port, by the State ship General Green, Captain Montgomery, the privateer brig Byron, Captain Byrne, with ten carriage guns.

*** The CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY will meet this Evening on very necessary Business.

CHARLES W. PEALE, Chairman.

STUDIO CRESEIT SAPIENTIA.

WHEREAS an old citizen is now returned from a solitary rural situation, wherein he was abstracted from all company almost four years, in daily pursuit of useful knowledge from the best English authors, both antient and late, wants to try his ability in a gentleman's family, or a few under his care; namely, the rudiments of the English speech, 2d the rudiments of the Latin tongue, 3d the French and English grammar, instead of a French grammarian, 4th that youth, and adults, whether male or female, may be initiated and instructed to write a plain legible hand, in a very short time, only with the waste of a few sheets of clean paper, *probatum est*, all he wants is a supplement to a small fortune, to keep him genteel his remnant of time, while granted ability of body and mind. *Note*, He would chuse Philadelphia, or the invirons thereof; being a citizen thirty years, a freeman of the Hospital from the first institution thereof; notwithstanding, whersoever kind Providence casts his lot, still a loyal subject to the United States. ¶

Enquire at Justice FLEESON's, in Chestnut-street, or WILLIAM COPELAND, in Third-street, next to the Presbyterian Meeting-house.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Francis or Matthew Humphreys, deceased, of Talbot county, Maryland, are desired to attend on the first week of November next, with their accounts, properly proven; and those indebted, to pay and settle all demands whatsoever: As several attempts have been made to settle the above estates, it is hoped all concerned will pay proper attention to this advertisement, and prevent further trouble. THOMAS WALLACE, Administrator.

N. B. As there are some of the Books belonging to the above estates wanting, it is hoped the possessors will send them to Mr. William Bordley's, and oblige, ‖ *T. W. Ad.*

The following is extracted from Rivington's New-York Royal Gazette, of September 4, 1779.

LONDON, *July* 1.

Lord Hillsborough is said, with great certainty, to be appointed Secretary of State for the Southern Department, in the room of the late Lord Suffolk; but his Lordship has not yet kissed hands.

Lord Harrington has got the command of the Westminster regiment now raising, and the officers received their commissions on Monday.

The sloop that went after Sir Edward Hughes, to acquaint him of the news from Pondicherry, carried out orders for four sail of the line to be sent from his squadron, with some of the troops, to the West-Indies or North-America, as they could not be wanted in the East Indies since our success against the French. The cutter arrived from Sir Edward brings an account of the above sloop having joined the above fleet, and that the orders had been complied with, and the ships and troops had sailed accordingly.

On Monday orders were dispatched to all the sea ports to lay an embargo on all ships, that none may put to sea until all the men of war which are wanted for immediate service have got their full complement of men.

A great number of letters of marque and reprisals have been granted since the Spanish Ambassador left this court; and we are assured that orders are sent from Lord George Germain's office to the Governor of New-York, to grant letters of marque and reprisals against the Spaniards as well as against the rebels and French.

FISH-KILL, September 23.

The fortifications at West-Point go on with amazing rapidity; it may soon, with propriety, be denominated the *American Gibraltar*.

It is reported, that a party of the enemy have been drawn from both their forts at Stoney and Verplank's Points, to New-York; where, it is probable, they will have sufficient employ in a short time: A total evacuation of those posts is expected in a few days. Also, That the fleet, which sailed last week from New-York, with troops, supposed to be destined for the West-Indies, had returned to New-York. [*Trouble, perhaps, is at hand.*]

CHATHAM, *September* 21.

On Friday se'nnight three regiments sailed from New-York, under convoy of the Ardent of 64 guns. They were compleated by draughts from other regiments.

By every account from New-York, we learn, that the enemy are making every preparation for a large embarkation. Various are the conjectures of their destination.

A Cartel, we hear, is likely to be settled for a general exchange of prisoners.

THE FREEMEN of the County of CHESTER are requested to meet at ELIJAH WEED's Tavern, in Downing's Town, on Tuesday, the 5th of October next, to consider of Matters of Importance, respecting the ensuing General Election. *Sept.* 23. ‖ I W.

Philadelphia, September 23, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, a brown MARE, about 13½ or 14 hands high, 9 years old, paces and trots, branded on the near shoulder I. S. has a lock on one of his fore feet, a sore back, a star and snip, 3 white feet, and a bushy main and tail. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the subscriber, in Fourth-street, shall receive Thirty Dollars, and for the mare and thief, if stolen, the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by PETER DEHAVEN. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN on or about the second day of August last, a small black MARE, three years old, no shoes, crooked made behind, paces naturally. Any person delivering said MARE to the owner, or giving information that she may be had again, shall receive the above reward, by applying to the subscriber, living at the sign of the White Horse, in Chester county, 26 miles from Philadelphia. ¶ JAMES STUART.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, a dark brown MARE, between 5 and 6 years old, about 15 hands high, her near buttock is not so full as her off buttock. Whoever takes up said mare, and returns her to the owner, shall receive Twenty-five Dollars reward, paid by PETER MATSON, living near the Swedes Church. ¶

CAME to the plantation of John Pringle, in Plymouth township, Philadelphia county, about the 17th of September 1779, a dark bay HORSE, about 7 or 8 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, with a small star and little snip. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, by John Whiteman, living on said place. ¶

Southampton, Bucks County, 9th Month 25, 1779.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's pasture, the 3d night of the 7th month last, a dark sorrel HORSE, with a large blaze down over his nostrils, 11 years old, shod with old shoes, about 13½ hands high, heavy made, a little hollow backed, his hind legs a little crooked, paces a little, trots, and canters well, has been mostly used to the cellar, works well, neither brand nor ear-mark. Any person giving information, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Four Hard Dollars Reward, or the value in current money, or produce; if the thief be brought to justice, double the sum above mentioned, paid by THOMAS WILSON. ¶

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Samuel Patterson, deceased, of Cæcil county, Maryland, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proven, that they may be settled and paid, and those indebted to pay without any further trouble. MARY PATTERSON, Executrix,
Sept. 14, 1779. ‖ THOMAS WALLACE, Executor.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the Manor of Moreland township, Philadelphia county, on Sunday, the 26th of September, a BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, one hind foot white, a small star in the forehead, and a boil on the neck. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD,

A SHALLOP, lying at Capt. Thomas's Wharff, on the Head of Northeast, within Half a Mile of Charlestown, Cæcil County, Maryland, upwards of Eight Hundred Bushels Burthen, standing and running Rigging good. For Particulars, enquire of THOMAS WALLACE.
Sept. 14, 1779. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

WANTED,

A Journeyman SADDLETREE-MAKER.

SUCH an One will meet with the greateſt Encouragement, on Application to JOHN MEEM, at YORK-TOWN. *Sept.* 16, 1776. †

September 6, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford township, Philadelphia County, on the 3d inſtant September, a BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar on his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JACOB KIRKNER.

The higheſt current Price is given for Bills of Exchange on France, by

WIKOFF, SIDMAN and SMITH,

At their Store in Second-ſtreet, a few doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet (formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine)

Who have for Sale, a large Aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the approaching Seaſon. ‖ 1 *m.*

To the INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS *and other* ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I again propoſe to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing general election, to ſucceed the preſent Sheriff after the time limited him by law be expired. I therefore again moſt humbly ſolicit and requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt in order to be on the return with him; which favour, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged by

Your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,

Sept. 17. ¶ WILLIAM DEWEES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1779.

To the FREEMEN, Electors of the County of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour done me by your chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for ſome years paſt, entitles you to my moſt ſincere acknowledgements. But the preſent impaired ſtate of my health, together with the peculiar ſituation of my private affairs, renders it both difficult and inconvenient to ſerve longer in that ſtation. Therefore beg you will chuſe ſome other perſon at the enſuing election, for your Repreſentative, in place of, *Your moſt reſpectful and very humble ſervant,*

¶ SAMUEL SMITH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of LANCASTER County.

IN conſequence of the advice and encouragement which I have received from a number of my friends, I take this method of notifying you that I purpoſe to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing election. I hope therefore the intereſt of thoſe Gentlemen of my acquaintance, and others, electors of the ſaid county upon the occaſion, and have only to add, that I ſhould be happy in ſo ſignal a mark of their eſteem.

I am, GENTLEMEN, your moſt obedient, and moſt devoted, humble ſervant, THOMAS EDWARDS.

Lebanon, September 11, 1779. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS in the County of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks for the honour in voting me on the return for the Sheriff's office, at the laſt election in this county. As I mean to ſtand a Candidate for that Office at the election enſuing; your votes and intereſt will be greatfully acknowledged by, Gentlemen, your obliged humble ſervant,

Sept. 18, 1779. ¶ JOHN MARSHAL.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away the 26th of Auguſt, 1779, from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, in New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named William Malice, this country born, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, near 18 years of age, a chunky well made lad, ſhort brown hair, round faced, black eyes, gliſſens much when he ſmiles, ſomething freckled, a cunning, ſmart active fellow; had on, and took with him, a round fine hat, a fine ſhirt and two coarſe ones, two pair of trowſers, a brown coattee, a lightiſh coloured upper jacket, and under ditto without ſleeves, a greeniſh caſt jean breeches, mended on the knees, paleiſh, ribbed worſted ſtockings, and good ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid lad, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES HINCHMAN.

September 20, 1779.

STRAYED away, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, living in Paſſyunk Townſhip, in the Five Mile Round, a Sorrel MARE and COLT, branded A. G. her hind Feet white and a white Snip on her Noſe, the Colt having one Ring Eye, white down from his Eyes, his four Feet white. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and Colt, and brings them to the King of Pruſſia in Market-ſtreet, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have a Reward of THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by ADAM GARRET. ¶

Cæcil County, State of Maryland, Sept. 9, 1779.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of this State have continued and amended an act, entituled "An act for the more effectual preventing foreſtalling and engroſſing, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned; and another act, entituled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, indian corn, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, peas, beans, oats, and other victuals," whereby the abovementioned articles are prohibited from being tranſported from this State into any other State, under penalty of One thouſand pounds and the forfeiture of the article or articles ſo tranſported, and for the more effectual executing ſaid acts, have conſtituted and appointed Henry Hollingſworth, Patrick Ewing, Edward Parker, Benjamin Breward, Jeremiah Baker, David Macky, and David Smith, as a Committee for ſaid county, as by the aforeſaid act will more fully appear, therefore all perſons are deſired to conform to ſaid act, as they muſt expect to anſwer for the contrary to the penal laws of the State.

And whereas the ſeveral Committees in the reſpective counties are authorized and required to open Subſcription for the borrowing money on Loan-Office Certificates, for the uſe of the United States, one half of the ſaid Subſcription to be paid on or before the firſt day of October next, and the other half on or before the firſt day of January next; the Committee therefore give notice, that they have now opened Books at the Head of Elk for the receiving Subſcriptions. *By Order of the Committe,*

¶ JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SCHOOL will be opened on the Firſt of October next, under the Care of the Subſcriber, by whom due Attention will be given, that the following Things be accurately taught, viz. Engliſh Grammar, the Latin and Greek Languages, together with ſome uſeful Branches of the Mathematicks. The Neighbourhood is agreeable and very healthy; where convenient Lodgings may be provided, on reaſonable Terms.

Sept. 9, 1779. ¶ WILLIAM FOSTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituated in Mill-Creek hundred, New-Caſtle county, Delaware State, about five miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, and ſix miles from Newport, containing 130 acres, 70 of which are cleared, 10 acres of meadow and more may be made, and the woodland well timbered. There are on the place, a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a good barn and ſtables, a good bearing orchard, a well of good water at the door, and all the fields well watered. The ſituation is very healthy. A good title will be made, and the terms known, by applying to JAMES BOGGS, living on the premiſes.

Head Cheſter River, Kent County, State of Maryland, Sept. 9, 1779.

WANTED,

A PERSON that underſtands the FULLING Buſineſs compleat, and can come well recommended, will meet with generous Encouragement, by applying to the ſubſcriber. JOHN RAWLINGS. ¶

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your Votes, and placing me on the Return for the Sheriff's Office at the laſt General Election, and take this uſual Method of requeſting the like Favour at the enſuing Election, which will be held in grateful Remembrance, by *Your moſt obedient Servant,*

¶ JAMES CLAYPOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your former Favours, I offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the enſuing Election, as the preſent Sheriff's Term, agreeable to Law, then expires, which, if it ſhould be agreeable to make uſe of my Name, in your Ticket for that Purpoſe, will be gratefully acknowledged by

‖ 4 w. Yours, CHARLES DILWORTH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN of Northampton County,

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the honour you have done me, in electing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for theſe two years paſt. If you ſhould incline to elect me again, the imperfect ſtate of my health forbids my undertaking ſo weighty a charge any longer; I therefore think it my duty to inform you, that I cannot ſerve you. I am, Gentlemen, with the utmoſt reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

¶ WILLIAM M'FARREN.

A TANNER and CURRIER,

EITHER with or without a Family, who can be well recommended for Honeſty and Sobriety, and will undertake the Management of a Tanyard, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to THOMAS MAYBURY or ISAAC POTTS, in Potts-Town. *Potts-Town, 9 Mo.* 11, 1779. ‖ 5 w.

Red-Lion, Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter County, Sept. 11, 1779.

TAKEN up as a STRAY, a large dark roan MARE, ſuppoſed to be three or four years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ WILLIAM CLAYTON.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, near Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, a large BAY MARE, ſeven years old, 15 hands high, paces a travel, trots and canters ſlow, ſlack of courage, branded on the near ſhoulder TB, ſhod before, has a ſtar in her forehead, her off hind foot white above the hoof, a wart on the off ſide of her head, below her eyes, and another wart the inſide of her thigh, her mane inclines to both ſides of her neck, and ſhe is in good order. Any perſon ſecuring the mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars, and reaſonable charges, for the mare, paid by

Sept. 12, 1779. ‖ THOMAS BABB.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county, Pennſylvania, two very valuable HORSES, on the night of the ſeventh inſtant, the one a bay horſe, about nine years old, high carriaged, branded with A.R.S. in a triangle, on the near thigh, with a ſtar in his forehead, a very ſhort dock, with but little hair on, ſomething better than 14 hands high, paces and trots, ſhod before; the other a pale brown, about 15 hands high, well built every way, 4 years old laſt ſpring, neither brand nor ear-mark, he has a little white on his near hind foot by his hoof, paces and trots, his fore feet was much worn for want of ſhoes, no ſhoes on when ſtolen; the colour, brands, and marks are deſcribed as near as I can at preſent. Whoever takes up the thief or thieves and horſes, ſhall have the above reward, ſo that the thieves be brought to juſtice and I may get the horſes again, or Fifty Dollars for each horſe, and for the thief or thieves One Hundred Dollars, beſides all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN NAYLOR.

September 10, 1779. ¶

Darby Townſhip, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, Sept. 6, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or SOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, about 14½ hands high, with a white ſtar in his forehead, white on both hind feet, rather moſt on the near one, he trots and canters, and when rode ſlow paces a little ſome times, rather ſlack of courage, and thin of fleſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and for the horſe only One Hundred Dollars, paid by

¶ SAMUEL SMITH.

††† Throw the rein over his neck, and take up the near fore leg and take hold of the off rein, draw it tight and bid him lie down, he will lie down on one ſide; he reſembles ſomething of a ſtone horſe, being cut a few months ago.

Eaſton, Northampton County, Sept. 13, 1779.

COMMITTED to this Gaol, the 8th inſt. WILLIAM SISKO, a Mulatto, who ſays he belongs to James Byers, living in Paxton Townſhip, Lancaſter County. His Maſter is therefore deſired to come, pay the Charges, and take him away.

¶ PETER EHLER, Gaoler.

FOR RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

THE Schooner *HUMMINGBIRD*, will ply conſtantly from *Richmond*, on *James-River*, to the *Head of Elk*; ſhe is a new *Virginia* built Boat, a prime ſailer, and well accommodated for Paſſengers: Any Paſſengers or Goods for *Norfolk, Portſmouth, Peterſburg, Richmond*, or the Parts of *Virginia* convenient to her Paſſage, ſhall be tranſported with Care and Attention. For Terms apply to Mr. JAMES MARSDEN, of *Richmond*; Capt. JOHN HAGUR, on board; or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in *Philadelphia*, by whom Goods will be received for ſaid Schooner.

Beſt James-River Mountain Tobacco, Pitt Coals, &c. ſold by

Sept. 13, 1779. ‖ LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

THE Young Clerk's Vade Mecum, or compleat Law-Tutor; containing a variety of the moſt uſeful precedents, of articles of agreement, bonds bills, releaſes, letters of attorney, &c. &c. with a large collection of precedents, relating to the OFFICE OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Likewiſe, Judge Foſter's Reports, with his Diſcourſes on CROWN CASES.----*May be had at* BELL's *BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

Where alſo may now be had, Engliſh Bibles of various kinds; Engliſh Dictionaries; French and Engliſh Dictionaries; Weſt-India Pilots; Seaman's Daily Aſſiſtants; DILWORTH's Spelling-Books by the Dozen, or Groſs, at a lower rate than half price, when compared with what is at preſent the price of printing paper. †

N. B. Said *Bell* gives ready money for old or new Books.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN the night of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, a bright bay HORSE, about 7 years old, 14½ hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind feet white, and branded on one of his flanks with a kind of a K. Whoever brings ſaid Horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid. W. WILL. †

Lancaſter, Auguſt 14, 1779.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 20th June laſt, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſomething pitted with the ſmall-pox; his dreſs when he went off is uncertain, as he took ſundry clothes with him, amongſt which are, two coats, a light faggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and ſtriped linen, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, ſeveral pair of old ſtriped and 2 pair of tow trowſers, 3 pair of ſtockings, 3 good ſhirts, and a round hat. Said Negroe is this country born, and talks the Engliſh and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the ſaddler's trade, is a ſhrewd cunning fellow, and will if poſſible procure a paſs, probably change his name, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſlave in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

SALE of forfeited ESTATES.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Henry Welfling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, all late of the city of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid city, do hereby give notice, That the real eſtates of the ſaid Henry Welfling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, within the ſaid city, conſiſting of the following meſſuages, lots, rents, and tenements, to wit.

A certain two-ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from Delaware, the lot containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 18 feet, and in depth north and South 110 feet, with the privilege of a 3 feet alley, bounded weſtward by ground of Benjamin Swett, northward by ground of Abraham Peters, eaſtward by ground of Charles Chamberlaine, and ſouthward by High-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 48 Spaniſh milled ſilver dollars, or the value thereof in lawful money of Pennſylvania.

Alſo a yearly rent-charge or ſum of 14½ Spaniſh ſilver milled dollars, or value thereof in lawful money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing out of a lot of ground whereon a two-ſtory brick tenement is erected (in the tenure of Abraham Peters) adjoining the north end of the above deſcribed lot; late the eſtate of the ſaid Henry Welfling.

A certain two-ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Stamper's Alley, between Second and Third-ſtreet, in ſaid city; the lot containing in breadth about 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth about 43 feet 6 inches; late the eſtate of the ſaid Joel Evans.

And a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in the ſaid city, containing in breadth north and ſouth 17 feet 6 inches, and in depth eaſt and weſt 162 feet 9 inches; bounded ſouthward by a ten feet alley (whereof this lot has the privilege) on which lot are erected a three-ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen and bake-houſe, and a frame ſtable and chaiſe-houſe; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Napper.

A certain elegant three-ſtory brick meſſuage and kitchen, frame ſtable and chaiſe-houſe, and lot of ground, whereon the ſaid buildings are erected, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, in the ſaid city; the lot containing in breadth 18 feet and extending in depth from High-ſtreet to South-ſtreet, being 200 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of "£ 18 lawful money of America" per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Yorke, at preſent occupied by the Honourable Charles Thompſon, Eſquire.

A certain brick meſſuage, kitchen and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Fourth-ſtreet 17 feet 10 inches, and continuing that breadth as far as the buildings extend, then narrowing to the breadth of 16 feet 10 inches, and continuing that breadth to Crown-ſtreet, the whole depth of the lot from Fourth-ſtreet to Crown-ſtreet, being 175 feet; bounded northward by a meſſuage and lot of David Pancoaſt, and ſouthward by a meſſuage and lot of Uriah Woolman; late the eſtate of the ſaid Hudſon Burr.

A certain one-ſtory brick tenement, frame ſmith's ſhop and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-weſterly corner of Union and Third-ſtreets, the lot containing in breadth on Third-ſtreet about 23 feet 6 inches, and in depth on Union-ſtreet about 41 feet, be it in breadth or depth more or leſs; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 8 : 12 : 6, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid George Smith.

And a certain three-ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, frame ſtable, chaiſe-houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and near the laſt above deſcribed premiſes; the lot containing in breadth on Union-ſtreet about 19 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth about feet (at preſent occupied by Colonel Lutterlow) late the eſtate of the ſaid John Henderſon.

All which will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe in ſaid city, on Monday, the 4th day of October next, at eleven o' clock in the forenoon; and the ſale will be continued from day to day until the whole ſhall be diſpoſed of.

And we the Agents aforeſaid do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and the creditors of the ſaid Henry Welfling, Joel Evans, George Napper, Thomas Yorke, Hudſon Burr, George Smith, and John Henderſon, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

CHARLES WILSON PEALE, WILLIAM WILL, ROBERT SMITH, Agents.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1779.

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